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AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 404. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlazek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), — Signor Mario, Signor Anjelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.
Soggeritore—Signor Operti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.
The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore" "Norma," "Marta," "La Favorita" "Rigoletto" "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Gluck's, celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the past season.
Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st. Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, 4 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
BENEFIT and last appearance of Herr NICOLO DEULIN. Fifth appearance of Mr. HARRY WIDDICOMBE, the celebrated Comedian.
On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 17, Will be performed the grand Fairy Romance, with New Scenery, entitled
PETER WILKINS, OR THE FLYING INDIANS.
Peter Wilkins - - Miss Annie Parker.
John Adams - - Mr. H. Vivash.
Nicodemus Crowquill - - Mr. S. Artaud.
To be followed by (commencing at a quarter to nine) the original and powerful Drama (in Three Acts), written by Mr. F. Phillips, comedian, entitled a
BIRD IN THE HAND WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH.
Roderick Praiseworthy - - Mr. H. Webb.
Reginald Prodigal - - Mr. George Vincent.
Mr. Caplas Sharke - - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
TIGHT-ROPE DANCING, by the DEULIN FAMILY.
To conclude with the TWO POLTS.
Peter Polt - - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY. Managing Director—Mr. Robt. Fraser.
THIS EVENING (FRIDAY), August 17th, Gates open at half-past Six, Grand Promenade, performance of the Amusing Marionettes, the astounding
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS.
Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, Mdlle. Martinez, the fascinating danseuse, and a grand display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. T. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.
Admission to the Grounds, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra.
WEDNESDAY, August 22nd, the performances will be of a highly cheering and attractive character, under distinguished patronage, for the special benefit of Mr. T. Kirby, lessee.
Tickets to be had at the Gardens, or at 15, Lower Sackville-street.
On this occasion, the pyrotechnic display will be on an unusually extensive and magnificent scale of splendour.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 21st.
GRAND JUVENILE DAY FETE, when, by kind permission of Col. Mylius, the Brass Band and Drums of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend, in addition to the usual attractions. Gates open at half-past Two. Admission 1s.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING; PSALMODY IN PARTS; VOCAL MUSIC, ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE; SIGHT-SINGING, &c.
KINGSTOWN CONCERT-ROOMS, SUSSEX-PLACE.
Mr. GASKIN'S New Series of Select Elementary Singing Classes—Ladies, THIS DAY (FRIDAY) at Half-past Two o'clock; Gentlemen, THIS EVENING, at a quarter past Eight o'clock.
New Editions of Mr. Gaskin's Educational Works on sale at all Booksellers.
N.B.—Mr. Gaskin's New Work on the History, Theory, and Practice of Vocal and Sight-Singing, and the Management of the Voice, will be ready early in September.

JULLIEN FESTIVAL.
At the ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27th, and TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING, AUGUST 28th.
For the Benefit of MADAME JULLIEN.
Under the Immediate Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT,
Who has graciously signified his intention of honouring the Concert on the 27th with his presence.
On which occasion the entire Orchestra will consist of the members of the late MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S BAND.
Conducted by the PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN.
Vocalist—MISS POOLE.
The Programme will include M. Jullien's celebrated "Irish Quadrilles," "Warsaw Varsoviana," English Quadrilles," "Assault Galop," and (for the first time) "Jullien's Last Waltz."
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS will appear.
The entire Suite of Rooms will be thrown open.
Prices—Gallery and Front Seats, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d; Evening Concert doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Morning Concert doors open at 1, to commence at 2.
Tickets to be had of Messrs Pigott, Bussell, Moses, Bray, Shade, Scates, and Wisehart, Musicsellers.

KINGSTOWN.—ATHLETIC GAMES.
Mr. J. LEVETT returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Kingstown for their kind patronage, and expresses his regret that the unpropitious state of the weather compelled a postponement of the games, and begs leave to state that they will be continued on TUESDAY Next, August 21st, on which occasion, in addition to the standing games, to be still competed for, other prizes will also be given. Mr. Levett expresses his regret that, through some misunderstanding, the military band did not attend, but pledges himself to have a learned a Band on the next occasion, full particulars of which will appear. The whole will conclude with a splendid display of Fireworks, and Terrific Ascent of Signor Duvalli on the Electric Wire. Signor Duvalli challenges any man breathing to walk a distance on the wire. Further particulars will shortly appear.

THANKS.
THE Trustees and Minister of St. John's Church, Monkstown, County Dublin, to the Venerable Archdeacon Gregg, for £200, towards the liquidation of the debt due on the Church, being part of a sum of money left to him in trust for Church purposes, by the late Thomas Vance, Esq., of Paradise-row, Dublin. By means of this donation, and one of £150 by Ladies of the Parish of Monkstown, lodged by Henry Colles, Esq., the trustees have been enabled to discharge the entire debt on the Church.

BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL FOR IRELAND.
THE ELECTION of a REGISTRAR and SECRETARY to the Branch Medical Council for Ireland, at the salary of £200 per annum, will take place on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.—Applications to be addressed to Aquilla Smith, M.D., 121, Lower Baggot-street, Secretary *pro tem.*, on or before Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
37, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 4 Midday.
Sundays from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Sales—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL OF RODEN.
The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, and the outlay indispensable for their support, rendered special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.
Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.
There is a dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,522 patients have been prescribed for.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, by JOHN RAID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
An Appeal is made to the humane public on behalf of the sufferers by this lamentable accident.
The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they survive) of supporting themselves or their families for perhaps years to come.
Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.
Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this laudable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.
Amount received to 6th of August, £149 19s 4d: Contributions since:—
Per Miss Margaret Duffy:—Mrs M'Dermott, 21, Herbert-place £1; Mrs Findlater, Anna Villa, £1; — Jager, Esq, 4, Upper Pembroke-street, £1; W Mackie, Esq, 66, Wellington-road, £1; Anonymous, 10s; Mrs W Brophy, Fitzwilliam-square, 10s; Dr Boyle, 5s; Dr Baxter, 5s; Dr Fitzpatrick, 5s; a Lady, Kildare-street, 5s; Miss Eustace, 5s; Mrs Mitcy, 5s; W H, 5s; K C, 5s; Mr Finnegan, 5s; Mr Rooney, 2s 6d; Mr A Barry, 2s 6d; Mrs A, 2s 6d; a Widow, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; Mrs Hills, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; Mr Gatway, 2s 6d; Mr E Galway, 2s 6d; Mr J C Furlong, 2s 6d; Mr Robinson, 2s 6d; a Lady, 2s 6d; Mr Kane, 2s 6d; Mrs Johnston, 2s 6d; Small sums, 2s.
Per Mr Anthony Wilson—A Pedestrian, Dublin postmark, £1; Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; Maurice H Collis, Esq, £1; Mr Lower Baggot-street, 5s; C A L, 2s 6d; Rev William B, 2s 6d; James Chambers, Esq, 2s 6d; James Carmichael, Esq, Ely-place, 10s; Archibald Goddard, Esq, 17, North Great George's-street, £1; Miss Goddard, 10s; a Knight of Malta, 10s; Mrs Tuthill, Waterloo-road, 10s; Miss Nicholson, 10s; A H, 5s; Rev M D Peter, Peter's-place, 5s; Edward H Butler, Esq, 5s; Mr Hodgeison, 2s 6d; Lady King, £1; Miss Richardson, Vice-regal Lodge, 2s.
Per Mr Martin—Captain O'Keeffe, 10s; B Grattan Guinness, Esq, £1; Mr Weir, £1; Colonel King, 10s; O M J (postage stamps), 10s; Mrs Hamilton, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs E D Fox, Leeson-street, 10s Mrs. Trail, Ely-place, 10s; Mrs Palmer, 1s; Mr. James, Grafton-street, 10s; Mr Thomas Hall (Builder), Kevin-street, W C, 2s 6d; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, £1; Mr Ryan, Baggot-street, 5s; Mr Sullivan, Upper Baggot-street, 10s; a Lady, per Mrs Wordock, 5s; Doctor Palmer, Merrion-square, 10s; Mrs. Murray, Leeson-street, £1; Thos. W. Bond, Esq., Stephen's-green, 5s; F, 10s.
Per Mr T H Carroll—Thomas Franks, 21, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, £1; Rev R T Smith, 10s; for Sufferers from Accident, per post, 5s; Mr Le Lale, per Mr Hodgeison, 2s 6d; Mr C Nicholson, per Mr Alldrit, per ditto, 2s 6d; Messrs Cannock & White, £1; Samuel Davis, Abbey-street, £1; Messrs Grant and Lenhon, £2; Mrs. King, Aberystwith (Wales), £1; Mr. Wm. Hughes (Dublin), Talbot-street, 10s.
Per Mr Thomas Waters—Edward Blackburn, Esq, 10s; the Misses Stamer, £2; F G Bellett, 2, Upper Pembroke-street, 7s 6d; Mrs Shepperd, 5s; Laura, 10s; Dr Lipsitt, 5s, Wellington-road, 2s; per Joseph T Potts, Esq, from —, £1; J S, £1; Mr Montgomery, 2s 6d; Mrs Behan, 1s; Lady Coghill, 5s; Edward Fox, 5s; a Lady, 2s; Mrs Husband, 5s; a Lady in Upper Baggot-street, £1; E Fitzgerald, Esq, 5s; Mr Lyons, 2s 6d; Sir William Wilde, £1; Henry West, Esq., £1; M. Courtney, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, £2.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.
To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11th SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.
The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon. The Honourable C W Moore Smyth. The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M P. — Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S. George W Lloyd, Esq. Richard Cliffe, Esq. Captain Hamilton.
FIRST RACE.
The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 5lbs allowed to mares and geldings.
SECOND RACE.
The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 8st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 5lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs. added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12th SEPT., 1860.
FIRST RACE.
The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.
SECOND RACE.
The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed; 7lbs if for £30 14lbs, and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the racing fund.
CONDITIONS.
Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay 1s in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 1s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.
An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.
R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
LOUGHREA AUGUST FAIR.
On TUESDAY, 21st August, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the Conveyance of Live Stock from Ballinasloe:—

Ballinasloe to Mullingar,	18s	Per Waggon.
" Killucan,	21s	"
" Hill of Down,	23s	"
" Enfield,	26s	"
" Kilcock,	28s	"
" Maynooth,	29s	"
" Dublin,	35s	"

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballinasloe up to 2 o'clock p.m. on 21st instant.
Broadstone, Dublin, August 1, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY.
WICKLOW RACES.
On This (FRIDAY), August 17th, additional Trains will run as follows:—
DOWN TO WICKLOW.
From Harcourt-street at 10 a.m., calling at intermediate stations (except Milltown), down to and including Bray.
Special from Harcourt-road, 11-15 a.m., calling at Bray 11-50, and intermediate stations between Bray and Wicklow.
From Kingstown at 10-27 a.m., calling at all intermediate stations down to Bray, where passengers must change carriages for Wicklow.
UP FROM WICKLOW.
To Harcourt-street (special) at 4-15 p.m., calling at all intermediate stations.
Fares from Harcourt-street to Wicklow and Back:—1st Class, 7s. 2nd Class, 5s 3d. 3rd Class, 3s 6d.
Westland-row, August 2nd, 1860.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.
The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for those children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.
Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit *seven* of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.
A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.
Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves.
"Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months.
"I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,
"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.
"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."
The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society, who has been authorised to make the proposition:—
"A lady offers to give £500, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."
The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £500 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.
Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society, in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
The smallest contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., } Honorary
J H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.
Contributions already received:—

Lady Griffith,	£5	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	5	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Henry Kirke White, Esq.,	5	0	0
Miss Fingleton,	5	0	0
Mrs. George Rotheram,	5	0	0
John La Touche, Esq.,	5	0	0
George Casey, Esq.,	5	0	0
Major-General Porter,	5	0	0
The Baron De Robeck,	[illegible]		
C. C.,	[illegible]		
A Gentleman,	[illegible]		
Gener[illegible] Hall,	[illegible]		
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	[illegible]		
A Friend to the Orphan,	[illegible]		
C. Goussen, Esq.,	[illegible]		
Espine Batty, Esq.,	[illegible]		
K——,	[illegible]		
A. B.,	[illegible]		
A Friend, per Mrs. West,	[illegible]		
H. G.,	[illegible]		
Rev. St. George French,	[illegible]		
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	[illegible]		
Rev. R. H. Johnson,	[illegible]		
—Alexander, Esq.,	[illegible]		
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	[illegible]		
Mrs. West,	[illegible]		
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	[illegible]		
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	[illegible]		
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	[illegible]		
R. Manders, Esq.,	[illegible]		
Miss Aylmer,	[illegible]		
John C. Eck, Esq.,	[illegible]		
A Protestant,	[illegible]		
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq.,	[illegible]		
Mrs. B——,	[illegible]		
A Friend, J. L.,	[illegible]		
James F. Wright, Esq.,	[illegible]		
James J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long,	[illegible]		
Dr. M'Clintock,	[illegible]		
Mrs. Major Greene,	[illegible]		
An Opponent of Mixed Marriages,	[illegible]		
Lady Crofton,	[illegible]		
A Few Friends at the Meeting,	[illegible]		
Stamps (Belfast),	[illegible]		
G F H, per Rev A M Pollock,	[illegible]		
Mrs H K Courtney,	[illegible]		
Captain A F Graves,	[illegible]		
Postage Stamps (Cork)	[illegible]		
Anonymous, Bangor	[illegible]		
A K,	[illegible]		
A Friend,	[illegible]		
A H,	[illegible]		

SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.
NOTICE TO ARTISTS.
Gentlemen whose works have been selected by Prizeholders are requested to send them to the Fine Art Gallery of the Royal Dublin Society, on Monday, the 20th instant, between the hours of One and Five o'clock, as the exhibition of the prizes will take place during the following week. On the delivery of the works, cheques in payment will be issued.
(By order) M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary.

DUBLIN CORPORATION WATER WORKS
I, JOHN HAWKSHAW, Civil Engineer, having by Commission (under the Great Seal) dated 31st July, 1860, been appointed her Majesty's Commissioner, whereby I am empowered and authorised to make and institute an inquiry touching and concerning the state of the present Supply of Water to the City of Dublin, the necessity which exists for an improved supply, and also as to the best sources from whence such improved supply could be obtained, do hereby GIVE NOTICE that on TUESDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST, 1860, and on the three following days, I shall attend in the City Hall, in the City of Dublin, from eleven a.m. to five p.m., to receive then and there such information, explanations, and suggestions of, and concerning, and in relation to, the several subject matters of the inquiry to be held by me under the said Commission as any person or persons interested in such several subject matters, or any of them, may be willing, or are, or may be required to communicate.
Dated this 7th day of August, 1860.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufactures of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents,
COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 9, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.
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Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 66s.
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39, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates now in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-st.; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

Sermons.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.
On SUNDAY next, the 19th AUGUST, 1860, a SERMON will be preached (God willing), by the Rev. RICHARD WHITTINGTON, M.A., Of Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the Masters of Merchant Taylors' School; Sunday Evening Lecturer at St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, &c., &c., &c.,
At Evening Service, in CARYSFORT CHURCH, Blackrock, and a collection made in aid of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions, for allowing Permanent Pensions, "not exceeding £40 per annum," to Widows and Unmarried Daughters of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for affording temporary assistance to necessitous Clergymen and their Families.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. F. H. Thomas, Incumbent; by J. Whittington, Esq., 109, Grafton-street; or by the Rev. Cadwallader Wolseley, M.A., Hon. Secretary for Ireland.

SERMON.
CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, SANDYMOUNT.
A SERMON will be preached in this Church, on SUNDAY next, the 19th instant, on behalf of the Poor of the Parish of Donnybrook. There are at present on the Parish Books the names of Eighteen poor families who have weekly relief distributed to them by the Churchwardens.
The fund for this purpose is at present very low, and it is hoped that those who may be unable to attend and give their contribution on Sunday, will kindly send the same to any of the following:—The Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, Incumbent, Simmon's Court, Donnybrook; the Rev. Dr. de Burgh, Sandymount; the Rev. James Carson, Irishtown; the Churchwardens, Wm. Forde, Esq., Virgemount; and Alexander Sansen, Esq., Sydney-parade.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS.
On SUNDAY NEXT, 19th AUGUST, Sermons will be preached in YORK-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, at 12 and 7 o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN WEIR, D.D., of LONDON.
Information will be given as to operations of the above Society at home and abroad. In the evening, Dr. Weir will give a statement of Missionary Work among the Jews in London, and of the progress of Religious Revival in the Metropolis.
Collections will be made after each service.
Contributions of those who cannot attend will be gratefully received by Rev. Dr. Urwick, 40, Rathmines-road, and Mr. J. Robertson, 3, Grafton-street.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
NORTHUMBERLAND-AVENUE, KINGSTOWN.
The ANNIVERSARY SERMONS (in the unavoidable absence, through illness, of the Rev. Dr. Raffles) will be preached in this Place of Worship, on next LORD'S DAY, AUGUST 19, by the Rev J. DENHAM SMITH, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, and Seven in the Evening, when collections will be made.
As this Church, whilst sustaining its own ministrations, and employing other useful Agencies, makes *but this one appeal during the year*, the presence and liberal aid of the Friends of the Gospel are respectfully solicited to defray the current expenses, and at the same time to pay off a considerable debt still due on the late Enlargement Fund.
The amount altogether required is about £300; and although this may appear a large sum yet it is hoped, that by a united effort, the entire of it will be cheerfully contributed.
Contributions from those unable to attend will be thankfully acknowledged by the Minister, Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH, Corrig-road; by the Treasurer, HENRY LEACHMAN, Esq., Altadore, Glenageary; or by any Member of the Committee.
Kingstown, August, 1860.

Education.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.—Business will be resumed (God willing) on the 13th of August next.
At the July Entrance Examination into Trinity College, the number of candidates being 96, Mr. Samuel Allen, a pupil of the school, obtained first place.
ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.
At the late Examinations Mr. E. M. Larminie, direct from the School, obtained Twenty-second Place.
ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the Examinations held last May for Addiscombe, Mr. Edmund Walter, direct from the School, obtained Seventh Place.
Kingstown, 23rd July, 1860.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION-AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1ST OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
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Unexceptional references given and required.

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Mr. BELL, Professor of Elocution and English Literature, author of "The Theory of Elocution," "The Modern Speaker," &c., &c., begs to state that the business of this Establishment was resumed on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st. Elementary Classes in English, French, and Latin, will be immediately commenced.
LIST OF TEACHERS, 1860.

The English Course	Mr. Bell, Mr. Galvan, Mr. Brandon, and Assistants.
The Mercantile Course	Mr. M'Gowran, and Assistants.
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Italian ditto ditto	Signor Manani.
German ditto ditto	Dr. Scheutzler.
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*** Scriptural and Catechetical lectures are kindly delivered each week by the Rector of the Parish. Separate Religious instruction is provided for those pupils who do not attend the Church of England.

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A LADY, or Two Sisters, can be received in a superior Ladies' School in the city, as Parlour Boarders. Ladies seeking an Evangelical Ministry and a healthy locality will find this a desirable home.—Address "R.S.," Mr. Nicholson, 7, Grafton-street.—August 14th, 1860.

TO OFFICERS GOING ABROAD, PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady is desirous of undertaking the entire charge of three or four children, to bring up and educate with her own. She has a very pretty country place, within half an hour's walk of Dublin. With her they would really have a happy home, and many advantages not attainable at schools; also, the advantage of sea bathing. Highest references will be given.—Please address "J. C., Education," care of Dr. Wise, 29, Upper Sackville-street.

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There is a commodious Dwellinghouse attached; also extensive Storage, part of which is fireproof; the entire being held on lease, at a moderate rent.
The Stock may be had at a valuation.
Parties disposed to engage in the business, or any branch of it, will find this an opportunity of doing so rarely to be met with.
Any further information required will be given on application, personally or by letter, to G. A. DOUGLAS, 11, Waring-street; or to WM. MCLLAN, Victoria-street.
Belfast, 4th August, 1860.

WANTED, on City-quay or Rogerson's-quay, a large Yard, with Shed, Stabling, &c., all in good order and repair; it must have gate entrance fronting the river.—Letters addressed "M. R.," IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

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UNFURNISHED LODGINGS—MONKSTOWN.—Wanted, in the neighbourhood of Monkstown, near the sea, by an elderly Lady, an Unfurnished Drawingroom, Bedroom, and Dressingroom; the use of the kitchen fire would be required, but no attendance, as the lady keeps her own servant.—To any person having lodgings answering the above description, they would probably obtain a permanent tenant, by addressing a line to "X. Y. Z.," IRISH TIMES Office, stating situation, terms, &c.

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Auctions.

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TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by Mr. WILLIAM MARSH, at his Auction Mart, SOUTH MALL, in the CITY OF CORK, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of OCTOBER, 1860, the valuable Fee Simple Estate of PALACETOWN and MITCHELSTOWN EAST, comprising the demesne of Palacetown, situate in the barony of Kinsale and county of Cork, containing 250a. 2r. 1p., and valued at £284 18s 2d per annum.
The above valuable Estate is not subject to quit rent or tithe rent-charge. It is beautifully situated within two miles of the seaport town of Kinsale, and within 12 of the city of Cork, and will be about one mile distant from the nearest station of the Cork and Kinsale Junction Railway. It is approached on all sides by excellent roads, and is picturesquely situated on a navigable branch of the Oysterhaven river, being about three miles distant from the sea, which affords an abundant supply of sand of the best quality, and other sea manures.
The Plantations are well grown, and of considerable extent and value. The land is of good quality, and produces excellent crops.
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For rentals, conditions of sale, and further particulars, apply to Messrs. TUCKEY & DUNSCOMBE, Solicitors, 54, Grand Parade, Cork; and to ROBERT J. MARTIN, Solicitor, 19, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

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ONE DAY'S SALE OF GOOD MODERN FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by order of the Executors of the late THOMAS JOHNSTON, Esq., on MONDAY next, the 20th AUGUST, 1860, at No. 6, ST JOHN'S-TERRACE (near the Chapel), the neat and appropriate FURNITURE and HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, only a short time in use, including 12 capital Parlour Chairs; handsome Pedestal Sideboard and Cheffonier Cabinet; fashionable Walnut Cabriolet Drawingroom Chairs and Loungers; Rosewood and Mahogany Sofa; Loo, and Occasional Tables; Chimney Ornaments; Figured French Damask Window Curtains and Drapery; Muslin Curtains; Kidderminster and Printed Victoria Felt Carpets; Hearth Rugs; Fenders and Fire Irons; handsome Mahogany Hall Table and Chairs; Umbrella Stand; Clock; Oil Cloth; Stair Carpet and Rods; Mahogany Albert and Iron Half Tester Bedsteads with Chintz Curtains; prime Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows; Hair Mattresses; Wardrobe Presses; Dressing Tables and Glasses; Wash Stands and Ware; Chamber Tables; Towel Airers; Cane-seat Chairs; Commodes, &c.; Kitchen Dresser, with Drainer; Oak Chairs; Deal Tables; Roasting Screen, and a few culinary articles; Short Dinner Service; Morning and Evening ditto; a variety of Table Glass; Moderateur Lamp; Delf; large Water Barrel, &c.
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AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street and BEWLEY EVANS AND Co. 23 Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion, is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor [illegible] [illegible] Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. This ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor [illegible] while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that those who may be benefited [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Address, [illegible] [illegible] the Secretary of the [illegible] Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED)
The above Ornaments, exact copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
33, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

By Authority to her Majesty's Stationery Office.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
(Late of Cowan and Co., Dublin),
Stationer, Engraver, Lithographer, Copperplate and Letterpress Printer, Account Book and Paper Bag Manufacturer;
53, William-street, Dublin,
BEGS respectfully to inform Bankers, Railway Companies, Poor Law Unions, Merchants, Solicitors, Heads of Schools, Country Shopkeepers, and large Consumers and others, that he shall be happy to submit, free of any expense, estimates and samples for either large or small quantities of Stationery, Printing, Account Books, or any other article in the above line.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The political thundercloud continues to darken, and must eventuate shortly in war on a large scale. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Government Securities steadily decline, notwithstanding that England happily appears to be in a position in which she can again remain a spectator of the gigantic conflict of great European Powers, without loss of prestige.

The decline, to-day, both here and in London, was about three-eighths per cent. throughout, dealings being, as might be expected, very limited in extent. The very bad state of the weather contributed largely to the prevalent gloomy feeling.

In Joint-Stock Banks, Nationals opened at the previous rate, but subsequently again gave way one-half, there being buyers at the reduced price. Yesterday's advance in Hibernians was firmly sustained, that rate being offered. Royals were on sale at yesterday's improved price.

The upward movement in Atlantics continued, and an advance of three-eighths was fully established at the close. The paid-up shares realised last rate, and were largely dealt in, closing strongly. British and Irish and Dundalk Steam also produced last values, and appeared steady. Dublin and Glasgows re-advanced to one-eighth premium. The £100 City of Dublin Shares were inquired for.

There is a continued stagnation in the market for Mining Securities. A few Connorrees changed hands at the previous price, at which they were still offering; and Wicklow Copper Shares again established an improvement of one-half; Mining Company of Ireland were on sale at £13.

Alliance Gas produced last rates; Patriotic Assurance were in demand at £6, sellers seeking an advance of one-eighth; and National Assurance were in request at the previous value.

There was very little doing in the Original Railway Shares, the transactions being confined to Midlands, which realised last price; and to Newry and Rostrevors, which were similarly negociated, but closed weakly. Great Southern Stock was not dealt in. Nominal rates were as follows:—Dublin and Belfasts, £44½ to £45; Dublin and Droghedas, £77 to £78; Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexfords, £5¼ to £5¾; Great Southern Stock, £112½ to £112¾; Midland Halves, £27 to £27¼; and Waterfords and Limericks, £22 to £24. Cork and Passage were on sale at last price.

In Preference, the Cork and Bandon 5½ per Cents. were dealt in, *minus* the half year's dividend, the quotation being nearly equivalent to the previous value. Cork and Youghal 6 per Cents. were negociated at a discount of one quarter per Share of £10. Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock, closed strongly at an improvement of one-half per Cent. Waterford and Limerick 6 per Cents. gave way fractionally, having been for some time offering on the market at the reduced rate.

Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford 6 per Cents., and Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cent. (A) were in request at last rates, none of the latter being in the market. Other Preference Securities are unchanged in value.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—August 16.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅝
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅝ ¾
Ditto for account, 12th September	92⅞ ¾
BANKS.	
National Bank	62½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6 6⅛
Ditto paid in full	6¼
British and Irish	47½
Dublin and Glasgow	50 xd
Dundalk (Limited)	10½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	20s
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	67
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers Gas	9¾ ⅛
RAILWAYS.	
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	54¾
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor	6¼
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Belfast and County Down, 5 per cent. perpetual, Class D	6⅞ ⅞
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	98½
Londonderry and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class B	9¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92⅞	—	92⅞	92¾	92⅞ ⅝	93 ⅛ ⅛
Ditto for Account	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅝ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ¾	92¾ ⅝	92⅝ ¾	92⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞ ⅞
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—August 16.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾ ⅞
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾ ⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞ ⅞
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼ 3
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾ ⅞
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛
Account,	93⅛ ¼
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93⅛ ⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 6 prem.,; Eastern Counties 55½ 6; Leeds Northern, 55½; Grand Trunks, 30½; Great Western of Canada, 12⅞ ⅛; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110½ 9⅞; London and North Western, 102 1⅞; Midland Stock, 125 4½ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 97½ 8; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43 2½; Bank Stock, 232; Caledonian, 93⅞ ¼; Turkish (old), 76; Great Western, 72⅞ ¼; Mexican, 21 ¼; North British, 65; York and North Midland, 85½; Great Northern 116⅛; Great Northern, A. 119½; South Eastern, 89½ 8½; Account, 85½; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 72½ ⅞; London and South Western, 98. Consols dull at 92⅞ 3, declined to 92 13-16 ⅞. Shares also ruled heavy, and prices generally declined a little, but now a shade firmer in tone, very little doing. Canadian generally steady. French steady.

FUNDS AND SHARES—Aug. 16.

Amberg, 6¾ 7; Caledonians, 93⅞ 4; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3; Eastern Counties, 55½ 6; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79½ 80½; Great Northern, 116 17; Great Northern A, 117 18; Great Western of Canada, 12⅛ ¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106⅛ ½; London and North Western, 100½ ¾; London and South Western, 92 8; Leeds Northern, 53½ 4; Midland Stock, 124 to ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾ 3½; South Eastern, 88¾ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 97½ ⅞; York and North Midland, 82½ 3. Consols have been dull and inactive nearly all day, and closed 92⅞ to ⅞, rather buyers at 92, 13-16. Shares opened heavily, and prices declined a little, but there has been very little doing; the dealers are engaged with the settlement. Market closed without any peculiar feature and dull.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The English funds have shown a considerable increase of heaviness to-day, which has extended to all other branches of business. The news that Naples has been declared in a state of Siege, coupled with the various reports regarding the intentions of Austria, and of the prospects of an early renewal of war between that country and Sardinia, were the main influences in operation. Only £4000 was withdrawn from the Bank to-day. The Railway market opened firmly, but afterwards receded, partly in sympathy with consols, and partly from the increased supply of stock brought forward by the late rise. Berwick and Sheffield, however, were exceptionably firm. A meeting was held yesterday of the creditors of Mr. J. Baker, Tanner, of Heathfield, Sussex. The liabilities are estimated at £16,672; assets of £4,406. At a meeting of the Gresham House Estate Co. yesterday, a dividend was declared of 8 per cent.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The threatening attitude assumed by Austria has confirmed the downward tendency of the English funds, consols having fallen ⅛ per cent., closed at the lowest point of the day. It is alleged that Austria is emboldened by the understanding at which she has just arrived with Prussia, to anticipate the projected movement of Garibaldi against Venetia by taking more immediate action. The question as to the future policy of France consequently meets with more attention. Financial causes are also affecting the funds. The general money market is less easy, and the prospects of the Autumn are viewed with some misgivings. In most of the other departments of the stock exchange the tendency of prices was likewise downwards. In the British Railway Stocks a little more firmness was observable towards 4 o'clock, owing to reports that the traffic returns of several of the principal companies will be very encouraging. The Discount market has become rather light. The London and North Western Railway traffic returns shew an increase of £8,407 this week.

CORN AVERAGES.—Wheat, 73,291 quarters at 59s 6d; Barley, 172 quarters at 34s; Oats, 2,668 quarters at 26s; Rye, 14 quarters at 44s 9d; Beans, 1,042 quarters at 46s 3d; Peas, 184 quarters at 41s.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 16.—The supplies of stock were good. The primest mostly disposed of at about Monday's currency. Inferior beasts declined quite 2d per eight pounds. Beef, 3s 2d to 5s 4d; mutton, 3s 8d to 5s 8d; lamb, 5s 2d to 6s 6d; veal, 3s 1d to 5s 2d; pork, 4s to 5s per eight pounds, &c. Supply—Beasts, 1,562; sheep and lambs, 11,323; calves, 520; foreign, 815.

WOOL SALES, AUGUST 15.—About an average attendance of buyers. The whole of the wool offered was cleared without change in prices.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, AUG. 15.—Sugar firm. Rice steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 16.—18,000 bales cotton sold, including 7,000 bales on speculation and for export, with very full rates—⅛ to ¼ above Friday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUG. 16—12,000 bales sold, including 4,000 on speculation and for export; very firm at ⅛ to ¼ above Friday.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, AUG. 16—We have a limited supply of wheat, which sold slowly at late rates. Barley, quite as dear. Oats 6d per quarter higher. Beans held for 1s more money. Peas held for 1s to 2s advance.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, AUGUST 16.—There was a good attendance at our market this morning. English wheat held for 1s to 2s per qr. more money, but was taken very slowly. French and American were in steady request, and finer sorts brought 2d per 70lbs. advance. Flour inquired for, and fresh-made English, and extra qualities of foreign, may be quoted 6d to 1s higher. Barrels were likewise 5d dearer. Oats were a turn in favour of sellers. Beans ruled firm. Indian corn advanced 6d per qr.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, AUGUST 16.—No. 1, 50s 6d to 50 7d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 4d to 51s 6d; No. 3, 50s 3d to 50 6d. Market depressed.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 16.—Oats, new, 14s 6d to 14s 8d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 16.—Firsts, 105s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 84s; sixths, 64s. 1,000 in market.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of English grain this week are limited to 530 quarters of wheat. The supplies of foreign have been to a fair extent. The attendance at to-day's market was small; and both English and foreign wheat was held for the extreme, or rather higher rates than were obtainable on Monday, and but little business resulted.

Foreign corn is quiet at Monday's prices.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	530	—	—	—	—	610 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	6,950	3,200	13,310	—	—	11,890 brls 4,409 sks

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts larger than on this day week. There was a fair demand, both for home consumption and export, at a shade under former quotations. There was also a larger supply of sheep, with a good demand, at about former prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 65s per cwt., sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts, 50s to 58s per cwt., do.; the best wedder mutton, 7¾d per lb., in sink; inferior and ewes, 7d per lb., do.; veal, 7½d per lb., do.; lambs, 20s to 35s each.

CAVANAGH & BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET, AUGUST 16.—Firkin butter, first quality, 102s; second quality, 96s; third quality, 90s per cwt. Cool butter, 9½d to 1s per pound.—J. Macken, Inspector.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

West Indies and Pacific [S], Spain and Portugal, America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 17.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	Six p.m., Aug. 17
America (New York) [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Mauritius [S]	One p.m., Aug. 19.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 21.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 22.
West Coast of Africa [LL] Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 23.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 24.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S], India (Bombay) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 26.
India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, and Mauritius, via Marseilles	Six p.m., Aug. 26.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 28.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails *via* Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday mornin at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 11th, amounted to 59,256, making a daily average of 9,876 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-night—"Peter Wilkins, or the Flying Indians," "A Bird in the Hand is Worth Two in the Bush," "Two Polts." To conclude with Tight-rope Dancing, by the Devlin Family.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 8, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER
LOUNGE SUITS.

STRANGERS desirous of bringing home to their female friends presents of REAL LIMERICK GLOVES, in nutshells; beautiful BALBRIGGAN STOCKINGS, and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, as specimens of Irish manufacture, can be supplied in first-class articles, by
M'MAHON AND CO.,
4, D'OLIER-STREET,
Near Carlisle Bridge.

"MONDAY 20.—Grouse Shooting in Ireland begins."
—*Thom's Almanack.*
Gentlemen before proceeding to their Shooting quarters for the season, are respectfully recommended to provide themselves with our
HIGHLAND KNICKERBOCKERS,
which, in addition to being made with the most recent improvements, will preserve their original dimensions to the last, as every garment will be *carefully shrunk* before it is made up.
Price from 16s to 25s.
"TWEEDSIDE" SHOOTING SUITS,
From SCOTCH ANGOLA,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Although we do not require Subscriptions to be paid in advance, yet when accounts are sent we shall feel greatly obliged by our Subscribers remitting the respective amounts. The extensive circulation of the IRISH TIMES *renders the cost of even a single application to every Subscriber very large; but when more than one application is rendered necessary the cost becomes a very serious item. The small amount of each individual Subscription might lead some to suppose that the matter was one of trifling importance; but when it is remembered that the Subscriptions alone of this journal amount to Several Thousand Pounds per annum, composed of innumerable small accounts, we feel sure that our kind supporters will all aid us by promptly attending to the first communications sent, and thus not rendering subsequent applications necessary, at very great loss to ourselves.*

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.

MR. CARDWELL's statement last night, in proposing the enormous grant to the National Board of Education, is an additional proof of his subserviency to Ultramontanism. The Romish Prelates demanded more from a Protestant Government than the most Romish Government would concede. In this they acted by direct orders, from "the Cardinal who "manages Irish affairs" at Rome. They were utterly unsupported by the laity of their communion. In order to create an appearance of sympathy on the part of the laity with themselves, they mixed up the question of National Education with Tenant-right, Sympathy with the Pope, and half a dozen other questions. The peasant who shouted for the Pope or Tenant-right was asserted to have shouted also for the surrender of all education to the Romish Prelates. The laity, however, gave a passive resistance to the prelatic demands. They saw with surprise the rulers of their church calling upon the State to surrender into their hands the right of private judgment, and, under the name of liberty, demanding power to override parental authority. No Government, it was supposed, would favour the growth of a spiritual despotism over secular education, while professing to be popular; or the surrender of the rights of Roman Catholic subjects over the education of their children. The demands of the Ultramontane Prelates were ludicrously extravagant, and Mr. Cardwell on the moment answered them as they deserved. But all this while a negociation has been going on to ascertain, on the one side, how much the Government could be forced to concede, and, on the other, how little the Romish Prelates would deign to accept. The compact has at last been concluded. Ultramontanism, on the point of being driven from Italy, is progressing in Ireland. The National System of Education is to be made more than ever Romanist. Another paid Commissioner is to be added to the Board—of course a nominee of Paul Cullen, and, therefore, an Ultramontane. An "Irish tone" is to be given to the books used in the schools. No more Model Schools are to be erected, for in them there is provision made for instruction in the Scriptures; and a change is to be made in the Vested Schools, so as to allow greater liberty of action on the part of clerical patrons. Of these changes Mr. Cardwell announced only one that relating to the additional Commissioner, specifically last night. The rest are included under those "minor points in which the Government proposed "certain changes." When the money is in hand, and the new Commissioner firmly seated, the other alterations will be quietly made, and Paul Cullen will have gained all that he expected when he forwarded those arrogant demands, to which no Government but the Austrian could yield.

But, with all these concessions to Ultramontanism, there is not a particle of concession to the schools of that religion which the State still professes. The grant, this year, is larger by £21,000 than that of last year. This increase Mr. Cardwell states to be owing "to increased payment to the teachers, and "improvement in the standard of tuition." Thus, year after year, the grant is increased so as to enable the National Board to offer larger salaries, and thus secure the best teachers, while not a penny will be granted to the Church Schools, even as an augmentation of a good teacher's salary.

It was the policy of the Ultramontanes to appear discontented with the concessions of Government. Silent acquiescence after much clamour would have indicated complicity. Mr. Maguire asserted that "the schools were decidedly anti-Catholic," although four-fifths of the schools are under the direction of Roman Catholic patrons. He required the denominative system which prevails in England, instead of the mixed system; but he was altogether silent respecting the peculiar feature of the English system, which is merely to grant aid equal in amount to the local subscriptions. Mr. Maguire wants all the advantages of the denominational system, without the inconvenience of a contribution from the Romanists themselves. As the grant now exceeds £300,000, Mr. Maguire would require, in proportion to the number of Roman Catholic pupils, at least £250,000, to secure that they should be moulded completely after the Ultramontane model.

The "concessions" which Mr. Cardwell promised in his reply to the Primate, meant "concessions" to Romanism. He will not change the rigidity of the rules of the board to assist Churchmen in the education of the young. He adds £21,000 a year to an enormous revenue almost exclusively in the hands of the priests. He concedes another Roman Catholic Commissioner, but ask him for £10 to assist a poor school in the mountains of Donegal, under a Scriptural system, and he tells us the rules of the Board are fixed, unalterable, and incapable of change.

IN 1797, a single bale of cotton was imported into Liverpool from America, and refused admittance by the officers, on the ground that cotton could not be grown in that country. Year by year the importation of cotton has increased, until the value of the raw material is some fifteen millions. Its manufacture sustains two millions of people, its influence has created a distinct party in the State, and its failure would certainly produce most fearful distress, and possibly revolution. The employment of cotton in many articles originally manufactured of flax has led to a comparative neglect of that which was once the staple crop of Ireland. Occasionally an impetus has been given to the cultivation of the flax plant by agricultural societies or individuals, but its culture is singularly fluctuating. Farmers assert that the flax plant exhausts the land, that it is difficult to save it, or that they have no market for it near at hand. But flax is not so exhaustive of the soil as oats, and yet a vast quantity of oats is grown in Ireland. Better systems of steeping, scutching, and cleansing have been introduced, which facilitate the saving of the crop; and with the extensive mills of the North, and railroads running through the country, a market ought readily to be found. Forty or fifty years since, every cottager grew a plot of flax for the use of his family and household. Irish "home-made" linen is still famous. When the house was supplied, and the store of linen made, the residue was sent to market, and found its way to the mills. The cheapness and universal use of cotton have relieved the farmer of the necessity of growing flax, and the decline of the linen manufacture for the foreign markets, owing to the energy and capital of the cotton manufacturers, have caused them to neglect the cultivation of flax, although, with proper care, it is one of the most remunerative crops. The result is, that great quantities of yarn are imported into Ireland from Flanders and Belgium. Our largest supply came from Russia. The manufacturers still complain of a dearth of the raw material, and a company has been actually formed to cultivate the flax plant in India for the use of the Irish linen mills.

In the year 1854, there were in Ireland under flax 151,403 statute acres. Next year the quantity dwindled down to less than two-thirds, or, 17,075 acres. In 1859 there was an increase of 45,000 acres over the extent under flax in the year preceding; but in the present year there is a falling-off of 8,042 acres. By far the greatest diminution has naturally taken place in the Northern counties, the chosen seat of the linen trade. The decrease in Ulster alone amounts to 7,258 acres, chiefly in the counties of Armagh, Cavan, Down, and Monaghan. The quantity of flax grown in Ulster is 123,081 acres. Munster produces but 1,677, Leinster 1,267, and Connaught 2,215 acres of flax. In the last three provinces the plant is grown mainly for household use. We are indebted for these statistics, in anticipation of the general abstracts, to Mr. Donnelly, the Registrar-General, who has, in fact, created the office which has proved already so important to Ireland—not least in the example it affords of what can be accomplished by a zealous staff under a competent head.

PAULUS CULLEN has addressed the Roman Catholics of Dublin in a Pastoral, some extracts from which, respecting Donnybrook Fair, will be found in our columns. As they who annually disturb the peace and decency of our city are the Prelate's co-religionists, we hope, for once, that his admonitions will have effect. The closing week of August has long been the period when every bad character and every degrading passion was let loose. Servants, apprentices, and tradesmen forsook their occupation, and spent their savings in orgies which paralysed their energies for months, and often injured them for life. When the Fair was most flourishing, there was even less peril than now. Then there were exhibitions of wild beasts, shows, and theatres which caused a pause from wickedness. Now there can be but the most sickly imitation of the old orgies in a close field, away from observation and restraint, the entrance to which lay through a public-house. It would argue a miserable state of the law if, after all the decisions of the magistrates, and when so much energy and money have been expended to suppress the nuisance, it should now be permitted to revive. The attention of the Government should be directed to this matter. The decency, order, and industry of our city must not be sacrificed to the passion for gain of a few individuals.

The *Times* on the Italian Crisis:—

The tide of revolution has hitherto swept over Italy in a clear and uninterrupted course. It has risen bank-high in Piedmont and overflowed the rest of the Peninsula. In the course of little more than a year we have seen Lombardy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Legations united to the kingdom of Piedmont; and now, beginning from the extreme south, Garibaldi is master of Sicily, and has probably executed by this time a descent upon the kingdom of Naples. Hitherto the success of the movement has met with no check. Everything has gone down before it, nor do we see any reason to suppose that it has by any means reached its ultimate limits. There is every reason to suppose that the conquest of Naples will be at least as easy as the conquest of Sicily; nay, if we take into consideration the prestige of a splendid and almost unexampled success, probably a great deal easier. There is good reason to expect disaffection in the Neapolitan fleet and army, and an unwillingness to fight for a Sovereign whose hands are yet stained with innocent blood, cruelly and wantonly shed in the bombardment of Palermo, and who only gave in his adhesion to a Constitution when the choice lay between the Constitution and immediate ruin.

It may seem ungracious and unnecessary, in the midst of so many brilliant successes, to give utterance to a single word of warning or a single presage of coming evil. The tide of success is at its height; why should not a people, so long oppressed and trodden down, so long denied the veriest modicum of freedom, enjoy the glorious opportunity of the moment, and press upon the favour of the capricious divinity, who seems in her attachment to the revolutionary cause in Italy to have forgotten the tradition of her usual fickleness? We must, however, confess that we cannot regard the existing state of things in Italy without alarm. Even were the designs of Garibaldi limited to the conquest and annexation of the kingdom of Naples, with a view of transferring Naples and Sicily to the crown of Sardinia, we could not regard such an occurrence without some degree of apprehension. The best that we can wish for Italy is that she should enjoy the blessings of a free Government and of representative institutions, something like those to which we so justly trace the unexampled and unbroken length of our own prosperity. But what prospect would there be of governing Italy by a single united Parliament, representing so many different feelings, interests, and principles, with so many factions ready made to hand, and so many new subjects of jealousy and discord? The only chance of governing united Italy would probably be by a despotism, and thus internal freedom would really be sacrificed to external expansion. There is, however, some danger that Garibaldi will not be suffered to accomplish the liberation of Southern Italy without opposition. It is confidently asserted that the action of Austria towards Sardinia becomes more and more hostile, just in proportion as the success of Garibaldi becomes more clear and decided. Whether rightly or wrongly, Austrian statesmen seem to believe that Garibaldi will never desist from his onward course so long as any portion of Italian soil remains in the hand of a stranger. Nay, more, it is confidently said that his intention is to attack Austria in the only province left her, and, by a second Solferino, to wrench Venetia from her hands. The question we ask ourselves is, will the success on the part of Garibaldi secure the object he has in view; or will it not, on the other hand, give rise to a second war more disastrous even than the preceding? Hitherto Italy has won her principal victories with the blood of strangers. Now, if we believe what we hear of the intended proceedings against Austria, she is about to wage the conflict exclusively with her own. There ought to be no self-deception in the matter. Nothing but the absolute impossibility of raising a florin, or moving a man, can induce Austria to submit to the loss of Venetia. That she is capable of sudden and violent resolutions Austria showed distinctly last year by her ill-advised advance across the Tecino. Heavy as the blow she has received may be, she is not sufficiently humbled to observe without resistance the present course of events in Italy. We are hardly permitted to doubt that the onward course of the fortunes of Garibaldi will bring him, and probably the Piedmontese Government into direct collision with Austria, and, if so, she will probably seek to regain by the sword in 1860 that which she lost by the sword in 1859. The Italians in general are sanguine as to the result of such a conflict. Did the justice of a cause, did the superiority of numbers, did a spirit of vengeance, only too justly excited, guarantee success, we should have nothing to fear in the prospects of united Italy; but, unhappily, the campaign, if one should ensue, will be decided, not by individual bravery, not by revolutionary enthusiasm, but by the disciplined valour of well-trained troops, by superiority in the arms and the *matériel* of war, in all which Austria has an enormous advantage. The Italian levies are numerous, but they have not in general looked upon the face of war, and are, it is to be feared, by no means a match for the Northern invaders. If the battle be left to the Austrians and the Italians, we cannot doubt of its result. But will the battle be left to Austrians and Italians? Will France stand patiently by and see the results of her great victories of last year thus snatched from her by the very Power whom she has so effectually humbled? The thing is hardly conceivable. The occupation of Northern Italy by Piedmont is the real trophy of so many bloody battles, and France can scarcely allow it to be thrown down with impunity. But where will her intervention begin, and where will it stop? Will she announce to Austria her determination not to permit any intervention between the King of Naples and his revolted subjects? Will she communicate to Piedmont her commands that she and her supposed champion, Garibaldi, desist from any plans beyond the conquest of Naples? The King of Piedmont, it is well known, annexed Tuscany and the Legations contrary to the will of his great ally. Will that ally be ready once more to shed the blood of his subjects in order to protect Piedmont from the consequences of her own ambition? Will France suffer the territory of St. Peter, which may be said to be under her especial guardianship, to be snatched from the Pope, by Piedmont, or the tottering throne of Naples to be restored and upheld by Austria?

Every one must answer these questions according to the extent of his knowledge and the degree of his penetration. We have thrown them out to show how little, even in the present apparently prosperous state of affairs, Italy is really mistress, of her own destiny, and how much that destiny depends on two absolute monarchs, one of whom has proved hitherto but a hollow friend, the other a persevering and remorseless enemy. We are well aware how vain it is in the very moment of success to preach moderation to a nation elated by unlooked-for good fortune, justly proud of its new position, and naturally inclined to over-estimate its own resources and to undervalue the power that still remains in the hands of a beaten enemy. In this instance, as in so many others in life, the half is more than the whole, and Italy would be far more able to retain the acquisitions she has made if she would stop short in mid career than she will be if she follow out to the utmost the scheme upon which violent and revolutionary counsels are pushing her. It seems clear that the period of temporising is rapidly passing away. Piedmont must elect either to identify herself with Garibaldi and share his success or failure, as it may turn out, or she must relinquish the plan of openly assisting that which she professes to disapprove, and give the most unequivocal proofs of her willingness to remain content with the advantages she has obtained. France, also, must finally make up her mind to what extent she means to support the Pope, to resist Austria, and to maintain Piedmont; and Austria must immediately decide at what point she will come into collision with the rising revolution, what attitude she will adopt towards Piedmont, and what position she will take up with regard to France. Affairs are far too complicated, passions far too much inflamed, and interests too deeply compromised to allow things to remain as they are; and there is but too much reason to fear that the knot which has been tied by one series of bloody battles may have to be disentangled by another.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

Mr. George O'Malley Irwin fancies the House of Commons has not heard enough of the Galway contract and his grievances, and in a petition, with Sir Francis Baring as mouthpiece, prays further investigation. He is not satisfied with the account Mr. Roebuck gave of their non-acquaintance, previous to the trial, of Irwin v. Lever, and proposes to prove that he has had a long professional intimacy with the member for Sheffield. This guardian of the national purse and wonder of public virtue lights on felicitous times for detailing his grievances. The public should have been at a sad loss to discover his existence, but for the course he adopted before the Select Committee on Packet Contracts; and as the views of certain Scotch members have been freely expressed, it may be worth while to point out the plan of action adopted by this person, who, had he been an agent of Scotch interests, and acting under the advice of the Montreal Company, could hardly have selected a plan more likely to defeat the object dear to Ireland. The Select Committee on Packet Contracts having investigated the evidence laid before them, with reference to the Galway subsidy, by the Montreal Company and other disinterested parties, and having summoned before them for examination the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Eglinton, and other statesmen who might wish to give a counter explanation, decided by an announcement from the chair, to close the evidence and draw up the report. During almost the entire of these sittings Mr. O'Malley Irwin was present, and had abundant opportunities of detailing his grievances, and the public and representatives of the English and Irish press would have been delighted with the tale: however, the decision of the committee to draw up the report, as it excluded the public, led them to conclude that, with the appearance of the Blue Book, no more should be heard of Galway or its grant. Chance loungers on the lobby were surprised to find that, at the request, as it appeared, from a statement of the chairman, of Mr. Irwin, fresh evidence in reference to the Citie of the Tribes was about to be opened up, and another report would be necessary. Had not the representatives of the Irish press—I believe through the courtesy of Mr. Lever—been informed of this renewed investigation, the subsidy was lost to Galway; for the entire evidence of Mr. Irwin must have been reported in the official Blue Book to the House of Commons, without any counter statement of Mr. Denis Kirwan, Alderman Lambert, or Alderman Reynolds, dissociating the Royal Atlantic Mailpacket Company from the transactions alleged, an adverse report against the company would have been issued on the second occasion, and the fate of the Dover contracts was sufficient to show the decision of the committee must have acted as a coroner's inquest on the national project: fortunately the evidence reached Ireland in time, and the subsidy was saved.

The Irish Peers are determined to change considerably the machinery of the Wine Licences (Ireland) Bill; and the Earl of Derby let the Government plainly know that if they did not consent to this he should have the bill rejected on its second reading. The Government thought, by bringing forward the measure as one of supply, they could frighten their Lordships from altering, much less rejecting, a bill connected with the taxation of the country. But several, in succession, plainly denounced the bill as likely to encourage the growth of Ribbon Societies, inasmuch as the wine houses should be removed from magisterial control. The division on the subject cannot be taken as an indication of the feelings of their Lordships. The Government consented to allow the bill to be altered, and the majority of those present considered it advisable to withhold their opinion until they had seen that alteration should be accepted, and advised Lord Denman not to press the division. The fact that Earl Granville has thus assented to the Lords changing a Money Bill, and the subsequent rejection that same evening of a measure for supply on Savings Banks, at the instigation of Lord Monteagle, thereby making more firmly fixed the recent precedent, is winding up the Bright and Fermoy party with a spirit of frenzy against the violators of the constitution; and invitations are sent to the Chancellor, urging him to resort to that extravagant action which he once promised. Fresh inquiries are afloat this morning on the appointment of the new Privy Seal. The Duke of Argyll, it was felt by her Majesty's Government, was entitled to promotion, but to create a vacancy for some time past would have been unpleasant. They considered the fix in the Post Office arrangements, consequent on the advice of the recent commission, must be remedied, and the evil day was staved off by declaring the Postmaster-General's signature was wanting to the report; though, in the meantime, the complaints of the exasperated officials were met with dismissal from public employment. But, above all considerations, the divided state of feeling in the Cabinet rendered it hazardous for the Premier to add another unit to either of the almost-equally balanced elements. As the Privy Seal must be a Peer, the Government will find much difficulty in selecting from their side of the House a nobleman who can add strength to their councils. The former Sir Benjamin Hall and Vernon Smith are not looked upon here as sufficient luminaries to guide a distracted Cabinet. The Marquis of Clanricarde—not Lord Palmerston—knows the popularity of that appointment. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—and why he sits on the Government side of the House astonishes everyone—is made of too firm stuff to lend the prestige of his name to the doings in Syria. And, in connexion with his name, I may say, that the frequent opportunities which the public are afforded of hearing our former representative to the Porte on Turkish grievances do not convey the impression that a man of practical earnest tendencies, who was supposed to be a match, and more than a match, for M. de Thouvenel, might be supposed to create. On the contrary, the idea the diplomatist would awaken in the mind of a bystander is that of the theoretical philosopher, who, apart from men, had worked out certain ethical principles which he now felt it his duty to inculcate. Meantime to return to Privy Seal, the Government may consider themselves fortunate if they can select a popular successor to the Duke amongst their present supporters in "that other" House.

Mr. Kinnaird will, on Friday evening, ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he has made any representations to the Turkish Government, or taken any steps to influence them to demand the restoration of the Christian women carried off and sold by the Druses.

Mr. M'Mahon has given notice of the following returns to be moved for on the same evening:—

Trinity College (Dublin)—copy of the regulations made by the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, for placing the names of masters and doctors on the college books, in pursuance of the Queen's letters patent, of the 24th day of July, 1857; and return of the number of persons who have availed themselves of that privilege; distinguishing those who have been admitted free and those on the payment of fees.

Lord Fermoy proposes to call the attention of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies to the sacrifice of human life about to be made by the present King of Dahomey in memory of his father; and to ask him, whether he is prepared to cause some steps to be taken with a view to averting this barbarous slaughter.

Mr. Vincent Scully will, on the House going into Committee of Supply on Education Estimates relating to Ireland, move, that, in the opinion of this House, all funds provided by Parliament for public education in Ireland should be so administered as to banish all just suspicion of proselytism from the National System, and conciliate cordial co-operation from clergy and laity of all religious denominations.

As I mentioned to you some time ago, Mr. Dodson will introduce a bill early next session to provide that votes at elections for the universities may be recorded by means of voting papers, and last night gave notice of his intention to do so.

Mr. Ewart has for some time been afraid of the effects of excessive legislation on the distempered brains of hon. members, and, mindful of a pleasant myth detailed by a Brazilian of Spanish descent, now in London, which prevails in South America, that her Majesty commits to a lunatic asylum the entire House of Commons when it is guilty of encouraging excessive talking on any subject, proposes to bring forward, next session, the following scheme to remedy his grievance—

Private Business, &c.—That it is expedient to consider whether this House may not be relieved of a certain portion of its labours by the appointment of tribunals which may conduct its private business, subject to the re-consideration and supervision of the House; also by the relegation of certain matters, now submitted to Private Bill Committees, to the municipal corporations of cities and boroughs:

That the House of Commons being thus partially relieved in the discharge of its duties, be divided into committees consisting of seven members each, such as a Committee of Finance, a Committee of Law, &c. to which committees bills appertaining to the several subjects appointed for the consideration of such committees shall be referred:

That, on the Report on each bill being made to the House, a day be appointed for the consideration of such Report:

That Select Committees likewise consist of not more than seven members:

That Select Committees, as well as those above suggested, be chosen by a Committee of Selection, who shall choose them on account of their experience and knowledge of the subject submitted to their consideration; and that the members of such committees shall make a declaration that they will regularly attend such Committees.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, AUG. 13.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Prince Leopold, and attended by the Countess of Desart, drove to Invercauld, and honoured Mrs. Farquharson with a visit.

The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, went out grouse shooting at Gairnshiel; Sir George Grey had the honour of shooting with his Royal Highness.

Sir James Clark was the only addition to the Royal dinner party.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The Ministers present were—Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

DEATH OF HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS ANNE OF RUSSIA.

On Wednesday morning a telegram was received by the Government, and at once transmitted to her Majesty and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, in Scotland, of the death of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Anne Feodorowna of Russia, *née* Duchess Julienne Henrietta of Saxe Coburg Gotha, sister of the Duchess of Kent, and aunt of the Queen.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family arrived at an early hour on Wednesday morning from Pembroke Lodge, Richmond, and left town for Abergeldie Castle, North Britain, by easy stages, the noble lord staying last night at Carlisle. Lord John Russell and family will reach their destination to-morrow. His lordship has gone to succeed the Right Hon. Sir George Grey as Secretary of State in attendance on her Majesty.

The marriage of Lord Skelmersdale and Lady Alice Villiers, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, took place yesterday (Thursday) forenoon.

MARRIAGE OF WIENIAWSKI.—The marriage of M. Wieniawski, violin solo to the Emperor of Russia, with Miss Hampton, niece of the popular composer and pianist, George Osborne, has just been celebrated at Pierrefitte, near Paris.

The Right Hon. Henry Herbert, M.P., has returned to Muckross, Killarney, from Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-square, London.

The Church.

At an ordination held in the Cathedral of St Mary's, Tuam, on Sunday the 12th instant, the following candidates were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Tuam:—Deacons—John Fish, A B, T C D, Charles Fleury, A B, T C D. Priests—William Cornelius M'Causland, A B, T C D; George French, A B, T C D.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel will hold a visitation and confirmation at Portlaw this day, when the youthful Earl of Tyrone, eldest son of the Marquis of Waterford, will be confirmed.

The Rev John Kingston, rector of Cattistock, Dorsetshire (formerly curate of Durrus, diocese of Cork), has been appointed Grand Chaplain of the Freemasons of the province of Dorsetshire.

The Rev Charles J Dickenson, Rector of Narraghmore, has been appointed rural dean of O'Murthy deanery, in the diocese of Dublin, in the room of the Rev Frederick S Trench, resigned.

Ordinations will be held on the 23rd September next, by the Bishops of Durham, Exeter, Peterborough, St. David's, Worcester, Manchester, Chester, Llandaff, Lincoln, Salisbury, and Ripon.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel held a confirmation in Templemore Church on Tuesday last. There were about 90 persons confirmed. The service was read by the Rev G H Marriott; and after the confirmation service the bishop gave a most beautiful and eloquent address to those who were confirmed. Mr Alcock presided, with his usual ability, at the organ.

Thanks.

The Minister and Churchwardens of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, for the following additional subscriptions towards the collection being made for the completion of the parish church:—Wm Jameson, Esq, Montrose, £10; James Jameson, Esq, Airfield, £10; Colonel O'Neill, £5; Edward Wright, Esq, LL.D, £10; J Hewson, Esq, £5; George Roe, Esq, £10; Mrs Galbraith, £1; T W Adams, Esq, £10; R Corbet, Esq, £3; J Colclough, Esq, £3; Wm Forde, Esq., £2 2s.

Richd Allen acknowledges receipt of the following subscriptions on behalf of the Suffering Christians in Syria, which have been remitted to Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler, & Co., Bankers, London, to the credit of a Committee of the Society of Friends formed there for the purpose of collecting and forwarding funds to Beyrout:—Henry Bewley, £10; Jonathan Pim, £10; Mrs H Pim, £10; Thomas Pim, £10; William Hogg, £5; R Allen, £5. The following sums have also been received:—Ferrier, Pollock, & Co, £10; Gunn & Cameron, £3; James Perry, £5; Samuel Bewley, £5; Samuel Bewley, jun, £5; John Webb, jun, £3; William Malone, £3; Charles Malone, £3; with other sums which with further subscriptions will, it is intended, be duly acknowledged.

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital, for the following:—Rev William Allen, Ballina, £1; George Kennedy, Esq, £1; Two Friends, per Dr Ryan, £1 8s 4d; Hon Somerset Maxwell, £1; John Walsh, Esq, £2; Mark A Saurin, Esq, £25; Miss Armstrong, collected, £1 8s 5d; David Thompson, Esq, £5; George Wade, Esq, £1; William Reid, £1; Patrick Reid, Esq, jun, £1; S E D & E D, 5s; E S, 2s 6d; Mrs A Jackson, £2 2s; James Jameson, Esq, £1; Mrs Wood, £1; A Friend, £1; Captain Seymour, R N, £1; Nathaniel Barton, Esq, Straffan, £10; Yelverton Dawson, Esq, £2; George Woods, Esq, Milverton Hall, £50.

Wm Ledger Erson—To Mrs Macan, 9, Mountjoy-square, for £1, for the Metropolitan Hall Saturday Evening Prayer Meeting Committee.

From the Committee of the New Molyneux Asylum for Blind Females—The Dowager Lady Dunally, £5; Mrs Worthington, Bath, £5; Henry Bussell, Esq, £5; Mrs Worthington, Kingstown, £1; Miss Worthington, Kingstown, 10s; Mrs. William Elliott, Kingstown, £1; John Kelly, Esq, Kingstown, per Every Carmichael, Esq, £1; two anonymous donations, G S J, from England, 3s 6d; Anonymous, from England, 2s 6d; A Friend, from London, 5s.

The Army.

On Wednesday last, the whole of the troops in garrison at Woolwich recommenced their outdoor exercises. The review-ground on Woolwich-common was occupied in the morning by the Horse Brigade of Royal Artillery, who went through a course of gunnery exercise, firing blank cartridge, and were inspected by the General Commanding the Garrison, Sir Richard Dacres; after which the General went through his first inspection of the Antrim Militia Artillery, who were drawn up in line at 2 o'clock on the barrack field for that purpose, in command of Major Verner, in the absence on leave of Colonel the Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, commanding. They subsequently marched past in slow and quick time and close column, and, having passed a most satisfactory inspection, they were dismissed.

Lord Cardigan will, it is understood, be transferred from the 5th Dragoon Guards to the 11th, which he commanded so many years; and Major-General Sir James Y. Scarlett will obtain the coloneley of his old corps, the 5th Dragoon Guards.

On Tuesday morning, by early train, 140 volunteers from the 65th Depot proceeded from Birr to the Curragh to join the 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, *en route* to New Zealand. The men comprising this large draft were fine healthy young fellows, and left in excellent spirits. The detachments of the 21st North British Fusiliers, stationed at Tullamore and Philipstown, were this day relieved by other detachments of their regiment, but the officers still remain out. A report is prevalent that the Depot of the 1st Royals is about to leave Birr garrison, to be replaced by the 14th Depot, from the Curragh.

The Navy.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B., First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., K.C.B., Controller to the Navy, on Wednesday visited Woolwich dockyard, and went on board the screw steamship Anson, 91, intended to be launched on the 15th proximo. Their lordships, accompanied by the Commodore-Superintendent, the Hon. James R. Drummond, Commander Hawker, Mr. Thomas, Master of the flagship Fisgard, Mr. Turner and Mr. Thornton, Master and Assistant-Master Shipwrights, afterwards proceeded along the wharfs, inspecting the various ships under construction.

The following young gentlemen have successfully passed through a three days' competitive examination at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. Thirteen candidates were entered for examination:—Messrs. J C Peters, A C Cassan, W F Campbell, W G Armstrong, A Tupman, W W Spalding, C A L Moore, A M T Gibson, and V D Mathias.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday at the Admiralty:—Commander E W Shaw, to the Curlew, commissioned; Commander John M Jackson, to be Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard, *vice* Shaw; Lieut John L Way, to the Donegal; Richard W Hope, midshipman, to the Hannibal; Adolphe E Parkes, master, to the Curlew; John E Chapple, master, to the Tartar; Henry C Sedmond, master, to the Firebrand; Josh. Southwick, master's assistant, to the Espoir; Richard Olivey, clerk, to the St. Vincent; and Henry Langworth, clerk, to the Impregnable.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS OF AUSTRIA.

TRIESTE, THURSDAY.—The Archduke Maximillian has left for Pola, in order to despatch another frigate to Naples, where the disembarkation of Garibaldi is considered imminent.

FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLISH DEFENCES.

The *Constitutionnel* again refers to the precautionary measures which are being adopted in England for the defence of the country, and in the course of an article remarks—"People are inclined to ask is it wise of the Imperial Government altogether to neglect the indirect warnings which come from the other side of the Channel? Is it prudent, from excess of moderation, to persevere in that system of conciliatory arrangement for which we meet with no return? Is it not time, on the contrary, to try another course? It is dangerous, it might be said. No; the United States tried it with success; why should not we? In such terms does our national susceptibility find expression, and not without pretext." The article concludes thus:—"It should not be forgotten in England that the Emperor alone has hitherto been permitted to stand aloof from the passions and impulses of the multitude. He alone has constantly shown himself more moderate than his country. Why? Because his name is Napoleon, and patience is the natural accompaniment of conscious strength."

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The fortifications of Bologna are now in a formidable state; and Placentia, which Austria evacuated, is now become a first-rate stronghold. Lucca and Florence have revived their old gun foundries. France has forwarded 30,000 rifles from the Government arsenals. The hum of military preparations in North Italy is loud and incessant.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

2,000 volunteers have been recruited in Greece for Garibaldi.

MURDER OF PRINCE DANIELO.

CATTARO, THURSDAY.—The assassin of Prince Danielo, who has been arrested here, is an exile. He denies having committed the crime. The body of the Prince has been conveyed to Cittigno, accompanied by his widow. The nephew of the Prince, who is being educated at Paris, has been proclaied his successor.

NAPLES.

The *Debats* affirms that the Neapolitan Home Secretary was cognizant of Garibaldi's visit to Naples; and that he has accepted the post of Provisional Governor of Naples for Victor Emmanuel. 26,000 stand of arms, 700 Orsini shells, and a million and a-half of cartridges have been secretly landed there.

SICILY AND NAPLES.

FARO, AUG. 13TH.—This morning the Castiglia attempted, but without success, to capture a Neapolitan steamer. The Fulminante fired upon the Castiglia last night. The Veloce embarked a battalion of Garibaldians at Calabria. The Neapolitans kept up a brisk fire for half an hour. Scalais have not yet left Sicily. A Calabrian has been arrested here; he has confessed having received money from Count de Aquila, to assassinate Garibaldi.

GRECIAN RECRUITS FOR GARIBALDI.

Since the interview of Toeplitz, says a correspondent from Berlin, the relations of Austria with Prussia have become quite friendly, and that feeling daily acquires strength.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAYS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—This afternoon the ordinary half-yearly meeting was held. The report of the Directors was simply to announce the dividend on the guaranteed 6 per cent. shares, and on the guaranteed 5 per cent. shares less property tax which would become payable on Saturday, the 25th inst. The report was adopted, and the dividend was declared accordingly. The retiring Directors were re-elected and the business concluded.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1860.—Thomas Gallagher, charged with the brutal murder of his wife on the 8th June, at Liverpool, was found guilty, before Baron Martin, at the Liverpool assizes to-day, and sentenced to death. In passing sentence, his lordship observed, that the case was one of the most brutal which had ever came under his notice.

THE WALWORTH MURDER.

Sentence of death has been passed on Youngman.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

SAVINGS BANK BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move that the occasional order of the House should be suspended, for the purpose of permitting the Savings Bank and Friendly Societies Investment Bill to be read a second time.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE regretted the course adopted by the Government, as many peers had left town, believing that the decision of the other night might be final.

Lord REDESDALE also expressed his regret at the notice of the Government.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the question was one of the greatest importance, a Cabinet Council having been held upon it yesterday (Wednesday), and the decision of the Government deliberately taken. The Opposition could not complain that they were taken by surprise, as he had intimated the decision of the Cabinet to Lord Derby.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Consolidated Fund £10,000,000, the Spirits, the Industrial Schools Amendment, and the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bills, were read a second time. The Landlord Property (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 6-10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The morning sitting was occupied by the discussion of the Civil Service Estimates.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

A lengthened discussion took place on the vote for the British Museum. Several amendments were proposed, urging that greater facility of visiting ought to be given to the working classes, and that the Museum ought to be open in the evening.

Mr. WALPOLE promised to bring this matter seriously under the consideration of the trustees; and The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed himself not unfavourable to the proposition.

The vote was agreed to, as were several others.

VOLUNTEERING FOR GARIBALDI.

Mr. HENNESSY called attention to the letter of Captain Styles, announcing himself as an agent of Garibaldi, and to the operations now going on in London for the purpose of obtaining volunteers to aid the Sicilian insurrection. He wished to know whether Captain Styles had in any way communicated with the Government on the subject, and what was their opinion on the great question of international law. The noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs had assured them on the subject of Papal enlistment. Was he equally prepared to oppose this movement? It was known that Russia and Austria were prepared to act in concert, and her Majesty's Government ought to declare what steps they intended to take to stop these illegal transactions.

Mr. J. SHELLEY observed that it was a pity the hon. member's indignation had not been roused when the Papal recruiting was going on in Ireland. He sincerely hoped that the gallant fellows about to join Garibaldi would be more successful and better treated than the Pope's Irish Brigade.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government had no knowledge of any volunteers having gone out to Sicily. As for the enlistment of soldiers, that would be an act of direct desertion, and was, of course, out of the question. The act of proceeding to Sicily to join Garibaldi was perfectly similar to that of the Irish Brigade proceeding to join the Pope. The one and the other were equally forbidden by the Foreign Enlistment Act. Great difficulty, however, existed in the application of the act, as it was difficult to prove the intentions of the parties. They might state that they were going to work upon the railways, or to see what Mount Etna was like. The question, in an international point of view, was, no doubt, a very grave one, but it was extremely difficult to apply international law in such cases.

Mr. V. SCULLY condemned both the enlistment for the Pope and Garibaldi. He blamed the Government for giving a moral support to the Italian revolution.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

THE IRISH EDUCATIONAL GRANT.

Mr. CARDWELL brought forward the Irish educational vote. He explained in detail the working of the mixed system for the last few years. The present vote was £21,000 in excess of that of last year, mainly owing to the increased payment to the teachers and the improvement in the standard of tuition. The increase in the number of schools was 88, and of scholars 3,112. He then explained in detail, and disapproved of, the alleged cases of proselytism, and showed that in an immense number of schools Roman Catholics and Protestants attended without any reasonable complaint of religious instruction. No case had been substantiated before the board of a direct attempt at proselytism. It could not be said that the result of the National System had been to undermine the faith or to disturb the religious convictions of the people of Ireland; on the contrary, he believed that the faith of both parties was never so strong, after 30 years' experience of a system which left every one his religious belief, and gave proper instruction to all. He concluded by declaring that the system had given a sound, practical education of a limited character to the entire population of Ireland. Still, there were some points on which the Government purposed certain changes. He admitted that the constitution of the board was not fair to the Roman Catholics, and that the number of those religionists on the board ought to be increased. This principle had been carried out in the case of the inspectors. No one could reasonably object that the number of Roman Catholic members of the board should be equal to the Protestant. He submitted, in conclusion, that in spite of the difficulties with which the system of National Education in Ireland had heretofore struggled, and still might have to contend, it had now taken root in the country, and become the agent of a most beneficial improvement amongst the rising generation of Ireland.

Mr. MAGUIRE acknowledged the benefits which the present system of education had conferred upon Ireland. All education was useful, but he contended that, while the principle was good, the administration was bad, and would lead to many and serious objections, so as to rendering it advisable to have it entirely remodelled from beginning to end. The teaching and the books employed in the schools were essentially anti-Catholic, and the whole system, as now administered, introduced an influence which threatened to undermine the faith of the Roman Catholic children, who constitute the great majority of the pupils in the National Schools. The hon. member proceeded at much length to enforce the adoption of the denominative, instead of the mixed system in the schools established under State provision and control.

Mr. DEASY contended that the education of the separate system demanded, in effect, that the control of National Education in Ireland should be transferred to the Roman Catholic Bishops. This demand the House, he was convinced, would never sanction. It was, also, he maintained, unjust and inexpedient, and, if granted would prove injurious to the Roman Catholics themselves. The present system, after existing since 1833, had been affirmed without a dissentient vote in 1856. Circumstances still remain in all respects the same, and no reason of any kind had been shown to justify the present demand for so vital and fundamental a change.

Mr. M. O'FERRALL, on behalf of the Roman Catholic prelates, repudiated the charge, which, he said, was calumnious, that they wished to monopolise the control of the State provision for education in Ireland. He contended, also, that while it was the duty of the State to supply the means of instruction to every class, that duty should be accomplished without any interference in matters of religious belief.

The debate was continued by Mr. Brady, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Hennessy, Lord Fermoy, Mr. Monsell, and others.

Ultimately the vote was agreed to.

The house then resumed, and adjourned at 3. 33. There not being enough members to form a House.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day exhibit increased depression owing to the tenor of the news from Italy. The downward tendency has been confirmed within the last hour, by the receipt of lower prices upon the Paris Bourse. In most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange prices have also given way. British Railway Stocks are decidedly heavy.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse has been very inanimate. Rentes closed at 67-75, or 15 centimes lower than on Tuesday.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Ebor—4 to 1 against Defender (taken); 9 to 1 against Satellite (taken); 11 to 1 against Moorhen (taken); 12 to 1 against Tyrant (taken); 12 to 1 against Flyaway; 100 to 7 against Gladiolus; 100 to 6 against Horace; 16 to 1 against Underhand; 20 to 1 against First Lord; 30 to 1 against Springwell.

St. Leger—10 to 3 against Thormanby (taken); 4 to 1 against Wizard.

OXFORD RACES.

Handicap Plate—The General, 1; Carina, 2.
Welter Handicap—Lovett, 1; Soothsayer, 2; Athos, 3. Eight ran.
Trial Stakes—Elcots Dain, 1; Fravolo, 2.
Oxfordshire—Lovett, 1; Elcots, 2.
Prince of Wales—Parasite, 1; Conqueror, 2.
Members' Plate—Amsterdam, 1; Lord Berkeley, 2.

WOOL SALES, AUGUST 16.—There has been a full average number of buyers in attendance to-day. The whole of the wool offered has been disposed of, chiefly for home use, at very full prices.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—A grand entertainment will be given in the above gardens on Monday next, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor. A number of new varieties will be introduced, and nothing will be required but fine weather to render the entertainment a most successful one. M. Blondin, the great Niagara hero, is engaged, and will make his first appearance on Thursday next, August 23. Mr. Kirby has spared no expense to render these gardens both select and attractive, and has fully merited that large amount of patronage which has been bestowed on him, and which, during the summer months, has rendered the Portobello Gardens the leading and most attractive place of public amusement in Dublin.

ARCHERY AT THE CURRAGH.—On every Thursday in each week archery meetings are held at the Curragh Camp, and on the last Thursday in every month during the summer prizes are shot for.

KING DAHOMEY.—Lord Fermoy will, this evening, call the attention of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies to the sacrifice of human life about to be made by the present King of Dahomey, in memory of his father; and will ask him, whether he is prepared to cause some steps to be taken with a view to averting this barbarous slaughter.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Right. Hon. the Recorder entered his court yesterday, and formally adjourned it to the 4th of next September. His lordship did not proceed with the hearing of the commissioners' case, in reference to making alterations in the fares of cabs and cars, owing to the parties not being prepared. The consideration of the matter was adjourned to October.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening, between four and five o'clock, a young lad, named Peter Brown, accidentally fell into the river Liffey, opposite the Custom House, and before any assistance could be procured was unfortunately drowned. He had been in company with a companion, named Christopher M'Gowan, who saw him fall into the water, but could render no assistance. They had been walking close to the edge of the river, looking at the boats, when, it would appear, deceased lost his balance and fell in. Immediate assistance was

procured, but by the time the b
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be held this day.
The Earl of Charlemont (now
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—From a Correspondent.
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concluded with singing and praye
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HARVEST PROSPECTS IN THE KING
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crops promise well, the former ha
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the cultivation of green crops, pa
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as the continual rain this season in
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BILLS AND NOTES.—Father Daly
day was attended by a large concou
But it was remarked there was no
present but himself. He censured
Dublin for having been paid his tr
£15. We do not see any cause for c
The men who went to London on
did not go from mere motives of pu
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throwing stones. It is only a week
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THE NEW MAIL SERVICE.—W
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The hay crop has been very prol
lands.—*Cork Examiner.*
DESTRUCTION OF GLANMIRE W
The woollen factory of Mr. Alexa
at Sallybrook, near Glanmire, wa
by fire on Wednesday morning.
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STEAMERS IN IRELAND.—There
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A REGATTA ROW.—About te
night a misunderstanding occur
Yacht Club, in consequence of
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gained by strangers.
"So high at last the contest
From words it came to blow
Glasses and decanters were flun
great liberality. Several of the
either side. It is said that some o
cause to remember the occurrence
abstain from mentioning names

procured, but by the time the body was recovered by means of drags life was quite extinct. An inquest will be held this day.

The Earl of Charlemont (now in his 85th year), and Sir Thomas Staples, Bart, Q.C. (also in his 85th year), are the only surviving members of the late Irish House of Lords and Commons.

Ten Sicilian Jesuits have lately arrived at the College of Rohan, owing to the proclamation issued by Garibaldi. Strange to say, the followers of Ignatius Loyola have sought refuge in this Protestant country, rather than in the dominions of that "model ruler," Pio Nono.

—From a Correspondent.

Special Religious Services.—On (Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the third of the special religious services, held weekly in the Metropolitan Hall for united Christian worship, the Rev. S. G. Hanson, Kingston, was the special preacher on the occasion. He took his text from the 5th chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, and 14th verse—"Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead." The subject of his discourse was God's message to the dead. He commenced by saying that history mentioned how a man who was employed to watch in the streets of an ancient city, after its inhabitants had all retired to rest, and when all was quiet within its walls, had to arouse its inhabitants at the dead of night, because it (the city) was in flames. The bells tolled out the alarm, and the sleeping inhabitants rushed out to escape a dreadful death; but it was found out that one man was still left in one of the houses, and who, if not aroused must fall a prey the flames. One man returned to the place where he was in, and, getting a ladder raised up to the window, woke up, when he saw the man lying fast asleep in bed. He tried to arouse him, by calling to him that the city was in flames, and that he would be lost if he did not get up. But, it was all in vain; the man still slept on. At last he called to him to awake if he wished to escape death, when the man opened his eyes, and raised his head, and looked at him, and then with a wild look, and a wave of his hand to the man to be gone, he laid his head down again on the pillow, to perish in the flames—a victim to his own obstinacy. History, however, informed them that that man had lost his reason, and was a maniac. Now, their souls, he said, or rather the souls of the unconverted, who had only three score years and ten given them of a fleeting, frail life in this world, with the bottomless pit, and its unquenchable fire beyond, *before them*, were in a somewhat similar condition to the sleeping inhabitants of the former mentioned city. Their immortal souls were in danger of the fire that is never quenched. Oh! if they set any value on the salvation of their immortal souls he would beseech them, in the language of the text, to awake and rouse from their state of death. They had, then, in the first passage of the text, God's message to the unconverted, who were spoken to as having their eyes shut to all the glories of the heavenly life, and shut to all nature's beauties smiling around them. The landscape with its many attractions—its streams running through it, and looking like streams of silver—its trees clad in the richest and loviest foliage, and the fruit trees laden with fruit, and of the richest tints, are all nothing to the eye that is not looking but closed in sleep. Just as the mind was dead to the beauties and glories of nature when in a state of sleep, so was the soul to the beauties and glories of the spiritual world that was dead or asleep in trespasses and sins. It could see no beauty in the Bible, nor any love in the scene of the Garden of Gethsemane, nor Lrightness in the Star of Bethlehem, nor splendour in the Sun of Righteousness, although His light was more splendid than that of any sun which ever shone upon this earth of ours. The natural man had no discernment in spiritual things. This was forcibly brought home to his own mind not long ago, in regard to a man living in his own neighbourhood, but who had no knowledge of spiritual things. He could see no beauty in the Sabbath; it was to him a day of weariness, difficult to get over; the house of prayer had no attractions for him either. One evening this same man came to him, when he was preparing for evening service, and told him that he did not see things as he used to do before. The Bible appeared different to him, so did the Sabbath and the place of worship. He told him that the change was neither in the Sabbath, the Bible, nor the house of God, but in himself and his own heart. The Spirit had enabled him to see spiritual things quite differently to what he had ever done before. The old things had passed away, and all had become new. This figure of the soul sleeping had been quoted in order to let them see that they might go on in their lost state, quite unconscious of their danger—just as a man might sleep undisturbed, though the murderer stood over his bed ready to strike. Adversity would not awake men to their lost state. Men might see their riches taking wings and flying away, and yet not become converted, or they might lose their children and friends by death, and be like the lonely oak, and yet not be aroused to a sense of their state. The spiritual sleep was different to the bodily one. The longer the body slept the easier it was to awake. But the longer the soul slept it was more difficult to arouse it. He next drew attention to the vision of the Prophet Ezekiel of the valley of death, and the dead bones, and described in very beautiful language how the bones were made again to live when the winds from the four quarters of the heavens blew over them, &c. After showing how the text applied to different states of spiritual death and unconsciousness, and following it through each with much ability, Mr. Hanson concluded by showing how dead souls which were in the valley had light, as He promised in the text. The service was concluded with singing and prayer, a little after half-past nine o'clock.

Harvest Prospects in the King's County.—Though the potato crop in rank land showed early symptoms of disease, yet on the whole we may look forward with confidence to an abundant crop. The wheat and oat crops promise well, the former has this year decreased in the quantity sown, but improved in quality; the latter is still extensively cultivated, but in some districts it is short and thin. Farmers have paid more attention to the cultivation of green crops, particularly mangel, as they saw the benefit it was to their cattle last winter and spring, when hay was so very dear. Upland meadows are in greater demand than moor and callow, as the continual rain this season improved the former, whereas it materially injured the grass on low lands.

Bills and Notes.—Father Daly's meeting on Monday was attended by a large concourse of people from Scotland. But it was remarked there was no Galway shareholder present but himself. He censured the Lord Mayor of Dublin for having been paid his travelling expenses of £15. We do not see any cause for censure in the matter. The men who went to London on the public concerns did not go from mere motives of pure patriotism. They were paid as men of business after having done their work. But there is a proverb about glass houses and throwing stones. Father Daly sent in his little bill to the Harbour Commissioners for—say £200—about £128, being his disbursements in Dublin and London.—*Galway Vindicator.*

The New Mail Service.—We have just been informed that the Postmaster-General has fixed the sailings for the new mail service between Galway, New York, and Boston, as follows:—From Galway—Connaught, for New York, August 28th. Prince Albert, for Boston, September 11th; Leinster, for New York, September 25th. Parana, for Boston, October 9th.—*Galway Press.*

The Weather and the Harvest.—The day has been rather showery, after variable weather previously, and seems rather an unpropitious "Lady day in harvest." Reaping has already commenced in the neighbourhood of Cork, but not by any means to a large extent, as the ripening of the grain is very late. The produce, however, is good, and, should the weather prove propitious, the abundance will more than make up for the lateness of the harvest. As regards the potato crop, better hopes are beginning to be entertained, as a more promising appearance is being offered by the fields. The hay crop has been very prolific, especially in uplands.—*Cork Examiner.*

Destruction of Glanmire Woollen Factory.—The woollen factory of Mr. Alexander Nicholls, situated at Sallybrook, near Glanmire, was completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The manner in which the fire originated appears to be this:—There was a large kiln on the concern, in which was dried wool; the premises came into the hands of Mr. Nicholls; and he, not conceiving, in consequence, that he had a right to remove it, allowed it to remain, and used it for drying wool, for which he found it useful. On Monday some wool was dried by it, and when the establishment was locked up in the evening, everything was considered to be right as usual. Between five and six o'clock on Wednesday morning, Mr. Nicholls went, according to custom, to open the doors for the workpeople, and as he approached the building, he observed the air to be very dense, and remarked to a man who accompanied him that the morning was rather foggy. On looking towards the factory, however, immediately after, he observed fire issuing from the roof, directly over the kiln. He ran, without delay, to the houses of the workpeople, and knocked them up, and they hastened with all speed to the scene of the fire, but the desperate efforts which they made were of no avail, as the fire had already made a good deal of progress, and the dry and combustible nature of everything about the building, together with the oil used for the machinery, afforded such ready food to the flames as to render it impossible to struggle against them. Mr. Nicholls himself, who saw the whole fruits of a long life of industry being destroyed, made almost frantic efforts, and was drawn by his workmen several times out of positions of the greatest danger into which he had rushed; but the building and all it contained, including machinery, raw and manufactured goods, &c., were destroyed, the amount of property saved being very trifling. The house, spinning machines, and all the other machinery, which were very valuable, were destroyed. About fifty people had been employed in the manufactory, on whose earnings about 200 human beings depended, and these are, by this sad occurrence, thrown out of work.—*Cork paper.*

Steamers in Ireland.—There are now two steamers plying on Lough Corrib, while there is none on the Middle or Upper Shannon, with a navigation of 170 miles; one on Lough Erne, which extends 45 miles, from Belleek to Belturbet. When there is so much water free of tolls and dues, it is strange that there are no steamers. The number of passengers carried on the Rhine between Cologne and Mayence, in 1828, was only 18,000, which had increased in 1851 to 80,000. This should excite the inhabitants of Limerick and Enniskillen to place steamers on their rivers and lakes.

A Regatta Row.—About ten o'clock on Tuesday night a misunderstanding occurred at the Glenbrook Yacht Club, in consequence of some observations made as to the cause of the great race of the day having been gained by strangers.

"So high at last the contest rose,
From words it came to furious blows."

Glasses and decanters were flung and fists used with great liberality. Several of the persons present joined issue to remember, and some of the actors will have reason to remember the occurrence for a long time.—*Cork Herald.*

A Nursery Thought.—Do you ever think how much work a little child does in a day? How, from sunrise to sunset, the little feet patter round to us, so aimlessly. Climbing up here, kneeling down there, running to another place, but never still. Twisting and turning, and rolling and reaching, and doubling, as if testing every bone and muscle for their future uses. It is very curious to watch it. One who does so may well understand the deep breathing of the rosy little sleeper, as with one arm tossed over its curly head, it prepares for the next day's gymnastics. Tireless through the day, till that time comes, as the maternal love which so patiently accommodates itself, hour after hour, to its thousand wants and caprices, real or fancied. A busy creature is a little child. To be looked upon with awe as well as delight, as its clear eyes look trustingly into faces that to God and man have essayed to wear a mask. As it sits down in its little chair to ponder precociously over the white lie, you thought it "funny" 40 tell it. As, rising and leaning on your knee, it says thoughtfully, in a tone which should provoke a tear, not a smile—"I don't believe it." A lovely and yet a fearful thing is that little child.

Death of a Young Lady from Eating Lobster and Ices.—A painful feeling has been excited in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton and Tettenhall, by the decease, at the early age of 28, of Miss Georgina Cope, second daughter of George Cope, Esq., of Compton, which took place, after a few hours' illness, at her father's residence, on Wednesday sen. The deceased was present at a private party in the suburbs of Wolverhampton on the previous evening, and partook of lobster and ices, which, it is believed, acted injuriously on a disordered stomach, and led on the following morning to a series of attacks of epilepsy, which terminated in apoplexy and death. Mr. Newenham, surgeon, of this town, was in early attendance, and all that medical skill and science could devise was brought to bear upon the melancholy case, but unhappily without effect. The premature death of the deceased, who was much respected for her great amiability of disposition, will be deeply deplored by a large circle of friends.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

The Church Missionary Society.—The committee of the Church Missionary Society have accepted, with a view to his receiving ordination in the course of the autumn, for the work of a missionary in North India, Mr. Edward Lavallin Puxley, who, after a residence of two years at Brasenose College, Oxford, joined the British army as a subaltern in the 4th Light Dragoons. The Rev. John Murdock Brown, B.A., of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, curate of St. Saviour's Church, York, and the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, curate of St. Peter's Church, Southwark, are about proceeding to Southern India as missionaries in connection with the society.

Light Clothing in Warm Climates.—The late Col. Abraham Taylor, of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, in the last Affghan campaign, at Tazeen, led his regiment against the enemy in their shirts and trousers, and the men, when they came back, said that they had never had such a comfortable day's fighting.

Natural Gas.—A curious phenomenon has for the last few weeks attracted the attention of the inhabitants near Liege. On the road from that place to Ongree, on a property called the Belvedere, a stream of gas has risen in the middle of a potato field, and having been set fire to, it has kept burning in a steady flame, about three feet high, for the above-mentioned period. The gas proceeds from a vein of coal which exists under the field.

The Baden Conference—Strange Revelations.—The secrets of Plombieres and Verona have transpired and I am in a position to offer you some authentic details of the projects broached at Baden. The conference was insisted upon for the purpose of bringing that mesmeric influence on which Louis Napoleon prides himself to bear upon the Prince Regent, and thus to extort his assent to a more splendid offer than Prussian ambition ever dreamed of. The proposal dates from the late Baron de Budburg's journey to Paris, and it was made in the joint names of Prussia and France. In turning a deaf ear to so magnificent an offer, the Prince proved himself either a hero or a fool, according as we estimate political rectitude to be a positive or a negative quantity. To Prussia was offered the whole of Germany, from the frontiers of Austria and Switzerland to the extremity of Jutland, on the simple condition of aiding Russia in the East, and of ceding the left bank of the Rhine to France.—Baden Correspondent of the *London Review.*

The Great Salt Lake.—The waters of this lake leave traces of salt all over the soil. No fish can live in them; and fresh meat steeped in them for twelve hours requires no other conserving preparation. To the east of the lake lies an extensive plain, covered in part with artemia, mire, or salt. From its centre rise numerous mountains, like islands planted in a sea of saltpetre. Beyond this point commences the desert of the Seventy Miles. The malediction of heaven seems to weigh heavily on the solitude, which reminds one of the desolate shores of the Dead Sea, in the land of Sodom and Gomorrah. Beyond to the east were inaccessible mountain ridges, and blood-coloured rocks dotted with green spots; on their flank undulated dark clouds; whilst thick vapours moved above their summits, like the smoke of a volcano upon an azure sky. Light mists produced at twilight hovered amid its vague glimmer, and danced over the waters, looking like crape tinged with the most lively pink; this crape spread over the horizon a transparent veil that shed upon nature the charm of an island light, which, as it gradually rose to the summit of the mountains, assumed a more sombre hue, an indescribable, dismal appearance, that filled the soul with sadness and the eye with tears. This immense valley, of a lugubrious and funereal aspect, recals to mind that of Jehoshophat, the valley of graves. An imposing silence continually reigns around this described lake, which might well be called the "Lake of Death." On its sterile strand, on the porphyry of its banks, you never hear the patter of the rain, the whistle of the wind, the leaves falling from the trees, the chirp of the birds, nor the swallow's rapid flight through the air. All is calm and gloomy like the vaults of a gigantic sepulchre. One would say that God, in the day of wrath, had cursed these solitudes on account of the crimes of the inhabitants, whose ashes lay mouldering for many centuries beneath the sands of the deserts.—*Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America.*

Fishing Tours in Canada.—On the north shore the fishing is capital. His Excellency Sir Edmund Head returned the other day from a short excursion with two hundred salmon. A clever book on Canadian sport, published anonymously by Longman, and edited by Sir James Alexander, places the salmon fishing of the Lower St. Lawrence among the best, if not the best in the world. There are some thirty fine streams, tributaries of the St. Lawrence, on the north side between Quebec and the Gulf, all teeming with salmon, and not more than six of these have been fished at all. The Saguenay is the only one to which a steamer plies, and, consequently, it has received more than its fair share of attention, but its yield has continued as generous as ever. Perhaps some of the gentlemen who, it is reported, will follow the Prince with their yachts may be inclined to take a cast in these virgin waters. As a general rule, there are few Canadians with sufficient time and means to allow of their pursuit of this favourite sport so far from their homes; but English gentlemen who have both might as well spend a few weeks here as in Norway, and they are not likely to be disappointed.—*Canadian News.*

French Academy of Sciences.—Perhaps the most singular paper presented at the last sitting was one from M. Bianchi, who observed the total eclipse of the sun on the 18th ult., at Vittoria, in Spain, and who announces the astounding fact, that the same protuberances which had appeared during the eclipse of 1842 had been seen by him this time, occupying the same place and having the same form; and he confirms this statement by sending the photographs of the drawings made on the spot. He moreover states, that he saw Baily's beads, which were also seen by the English observers at Reynoss, but which M. Leverrier has not mentioned, and Father Secchi explicitly denies having seen. On the latter subject M. Lespiault, who has also sent in a communication to the academy on his observations taken at Bivirieca, in Old Castile, is equally positive. Baily's beads were not remarked by him. His chief object, however, was to measure the protuberances and the corona. The only peculiarity in his description of the latter is, that he describes certain luminous streaks not proceeding from the centre, but, on the contrary, intersecting the other rays in the vicinity of the zenithal point; also, three large luminous sheaves close together on the lower part of the western side on the disk, tapering out from the corona to the length of about two radii beyond—a description which agrees with Mr. Thompson's diagrams published in the *Illustrated London News*, supposing the figure to have been inverted by the telescope. He mentions four principal protuberances, and one of M. Leverrier's red clouds. In addition to these papers, a communication on the same subject was read by M. Prazmowski, who also had selected Bivieseca for his station; his purpose being to make experiments of polarisation on the light of the corona and protuberances. The results he has arrived at are, that the light of the corona, having been polarised, is reflected light, and is derived from the sun but that the protuberances do not emit polarised light, and are therefore so far alike to our clouds; but M. Prazmowski at the same time starts the singular question, whether these solar clouds may not be composed of liquid, or even solid matter? the high temperature of the sun at all events leading to the supposition that they must be composed of very refractory substances. —*Galignani.*

The Camp Life of the Prince Imperial.—A letter from the camp at Chalons, of the 13th, says:—"The weather is so bad that manœuvres are not possible; but some experiments with rockets of long and short range have been made before the Emperor, and they, on the whole, succeeded. After dinner yesterday the Emperor took the young Prince to see a balloon with which Godard made several experiments. The spectacle appeared to interest greatly his Imperial Highness. I can give you some details of the fire in the Emperor's quarters—an accident which, no doubt, rumour will exaggerate. The fire commenced in the pavilion, which, on one side, touches the residence of the Emperor, and, on the other, that of the Prince Imperial. The room in which the conflagration took place was occupied by the women in the service of the Prince, and was occasioned by a flue being too near some woodwork. At the first cries of alarm the Emperor hastened to the Prince's room and carried him to his own apartment, his Imperial Highness not being even awakened. The fire was happily extinguished in time to prevent it from reaching the adjacent constructions, which are in wood. The Empress at once distributed recompenses to the men who exerted themselves in putting out the flames. Part of the wardrobe of the Prince was destroyed, and this morning he had only one pair of bottines left. The gouvernante and the female servants have lost the greater part of their clothing. The prolongation of the stay of the Grand Duke of Baden has prevented the Emperor's departure for Plombieres, as he had intended."

Jersey Justice.—The criminal law of the island appears to be most strangely administered. Last summer (1859) a girl found guilty of infanticide was bailed out for £10. A year or two before a man who shot his sister, and was tried for manslaughter, got off scot-free among the cheers of his party. More lately, two drunkards quarrelled in a gig, and one tried to seize the gun of the other, the other in the scramble shot him and wounded him; the wounded man got well, but the aggressor was sentenced to seven years' transportation, and his property was confiscated to the lord of the manor, thus punishing his innocent family by a barbarous feudal law. Some time ago a poor little French boy was killed by a blow from a Jersey butcher-boy, whom the Jersey jury entirely acquitted. No French or English resident is said to have much chance with an islander in the civil courts, and on an occasion lately, when by some accident or mistake, justice was done, the Jerseyman was heard to exclaim as he went out, "What a shame it is that foreigners should be allowed to beat us in our own courts."—*Leeds Times and Week.*

Presents for the Prince of Wales.—A Canada paper says:—"Our friend Robinson, the scissors-grinder, has prepared a rustic-chair for presentation; and we venture to predict that his Royal Highness will not see anything in Canada with which he will be more astonished than he will be with this same chair. It is ornamented with snakes and serpents, as well as woodcuts of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, who is supposed to be waiting for an audience with the Prince. Mr. Robinson has also made two enormous walking-sticks for his Royal Highness, one of which is painted black, and is intended to be used at funerals only."

Tricentenary of the Scottish Reformation.—A series of meetings in commemoration of the tricentenary of the Scottish Reformation commenced on Tuesday, in the Free Church Assembly Hall, Glasgow. The hall was crowded to excess, and many had to leave without obtaining admittance. The proceedings were opened by a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie. The rev. doctor chose for his text—John viii. 32—"The truth shall make you free." The discourse was very eloquent, and concluded as follows:—"We have in this city monuments to men of literature, monuments to men of science, but we have not a monument to the biggest man that ever set his broad foot in Edinburgh—he meant John Knox. Why, they didn't know where he was buried. When he was asked where John Knox was buried, he said, 'there' (pointing to his breast), and in every Scottish breast. Not in the breast of a Free Churchman, or Established Churchman, or Episcopalian, or Independent, but in every one of them. Let us, then, before you leave this city, take steps to raise a monument to that man, as representing those men who had made us an example of that great truth—" He is a free man whom the truth had made free." The Rev. Dr. Cunningham moved the appointment of a business committee, consisting of about 80 gentlemen—Dr. Begg, convener. The meeting then adjourned till the evening at seven o'clock.

Jullien Festival, Surrey Gardens.—We are very glad to perceive that the English public have not yet forgotten the man who, perhaps more than any other, has within the last twenty years contributed to their amusement, for we would fain believe that the remarkable excellence of the entertainment was not the only reason that actuated the enormous crowds (upwards of 15,000) that last night poured into the Surrey Gardens during three hours in one continuous stream, but that a wish to benefit the widow of the late M. Jullien, for whose advantage the entertainment was given, had some influence in directing their steps. The concert commenced at half-past six, and long before that early hour the Music Hall was not only filled in every corner, but the doorways were completely blocked up by numbers of anxious listeners. Amongst other pieces, a Varsovienne on a motive from "Pietro il Grande," by the late composer, and his last work, an effective and charming composition, which is likely to become as popular as any of his previous works. The other two pieces, Prince Galitzin's "Herzen Waltz," and the so-called "Surprise Polka," were conducted by the noble composer himself, who was received with immense applause, and both of his compositions produced as much effect as when they were played at his own concert, the polka being enthusiastically encored.—*Daily Telegraph* (*Aug.* 1).

"Pugilistic" Encounters in the Right Direction.—Recently we had an exhibition of pugilistic ability and the contentions of science, but with entire freedom from attrition. Far more worthy are those contests which take place in the ploughing and harvest field, and equally useful in developing muscular power. We have lately heard accounts of trials of skill which do not tend to the disfigurement of the human countenance, and the encouragement of a degraded taste. In one instance two farmers fought a severe battle in making within a given time the largest number of horse-shoes of the best description. The walls and sheds were enclosed within a certain space, and a large crowd assembled to witness the contest with the most intense interest. Formerly, within the recollection of many, there was a good deal of this kind of competition amongst masons, bricklayers, and others, not without much benefit.—*Builder.*

Travel.—What a glad awakening from self, what a sparkling and fresh draught from a new source of being, what a wheel within a wheel, animating, impelling, arousing all the rest of the animal machine, is the first excitement of travel? The first free escape from the dull round of home and home life of cities and social vices, the jaded pleasure and the more jaded pain, the monotonous round of sordid objects and dull desires, the eternal chain that binds us to things and beings—mockeries of ourselves, alike, but oh, how different! The shock that brings us nearer to men only to make us strive against them, and learn, from the harsh contest of veiled deceit and open force, that the more we share the aims of others, the more deeply and basely roused we grow to the interests of self.

The Pope and the French Press.—The Pope having, in his letter to the Patriarch of Antioch and the Maronite bishops, announced that he was prevented from sending more pecuniary assistance by the circumstance of his being himself placed in considerable embarrassment, the *Siecle* seizes on the occasion to inquire whose fault it is that his Holiness finds himself in such a situation:—"It is certain that if these embarrassments did not exist the Pope would feel paternal joy in sending larger sums to the Maronites. But whence come those embarrassments? Is it not to that the Holy See defends with puerile obstinacy a temporal power which is escaping from it, and which it cannot retain at any price. If then, instead of playing at soldiers, as the Roman Government does; instead of disbursing so many millions borrowed from good people who might have employed them better; instead of purchasing at great cost muskets, rifled cannon, gunpowder, and ball—things which have little connexion with Evangelical prescriptions; if, in lieu of this wasting precious resources, the Holy See would understand that Providence is evidently bringing back the Papacy to its primitive starting point—to Evangelical simplicity and humility; if the Papacy were spontaneously to abandon its temporal authority, which no human power can longer preserve to it—it is very evident that the Pope might immediately, with the sole resources of Peter's pence and the offerings of the faithful, increase ten and a hundred-fold the relief he sends to the Maronites. Charity would gain more, but the Holy See would gain their pursuit, more than from their homes; but English gentlemen who have both might as well spend a few weeks here as in Norway, and they are not likely to be disappointed. —*Canadian News.*

THE ROAD CHILD MURDER.

On Wednesday morning, Edmund John Gagg, a man who gave himself upat Wolverton, on Friday last, as the avowed murderer of the unfortunate child, Francis Saville Kent, and who, at Trowbridge, on Monday, denied all participation in the crime, was brought up at the Trowbridge police-station for further examination. The presiding magistrates were Messrs. H. G. G. Ludlow and W. Stancombe; Mr. Dunn, solicitor, of Frome, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Kent, the father of the murdered child, who drove over from Road, and was present at the police-station, but did not make his appearance in the hall in which the proceedings took place. The court was far from crowded, the prevailing feeling among the spectators, who were principally factory operatives, being apparently one of extreme curiosity to see the prisoner. The inquiry occupied only a very short time, as the prisoner tendered no evidence in confirmation of the truth of his statement that he was at Portsmouth on the 29th of June, on the night of which day the murder was committed, and the police have not had time to make the necessary inquiries. The magistrates, therefore, resolved on a further remand for a week, and in the meantime steps will be taken for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the account given by the prisoner of himself. Captain Meredith (of constable of Wilts), the superintendents Foley and Wolfe, and other officers of the force, were engaged nearly the whole day on Tuesday in prosecuting an investigation at Road, the nature of which is, for prudential reasons, not permitted for the present to transpire; but the hope is entertained and expressed that some light will shortly be thrown on this hitherto impenetrable mystery.

The object which the prisoner had in view in practising this imposition, for such it undoubtedly is, remains inexplicable. It could hardly be a mere desire either for a few days' rest and food, or for a change of clothes at Trowbridge, while it is the opinion of those who have been about him that he is more of a rogue than a fool, however simple he may appear. That his "confession" was a mere diversion to throw the police off their scent appears scarcely probable, and assuredly has not been successful. How to deal with him when he has been proved innocent of the murder and guilty of the hoax is another consideration. It has been suggested that he be committed as a rogue and a vagabond without any visible means of subsistence, or that he be indicted for obtaining goods—his food—under false pretences, but neither of these methods is possible. The recommendation of Mr. Kent's solicitor is, that he be bound over in heavy sureties to appear when called on, which, as he cannot do, he could be committed to prison for a considerable time.

The foundation for one of the expectations of the police has been swept from under them. Mr. Kent having, when going to Trowbridge on the morning of the murder, told the turnpike keeper that "his boy had been carried away in a blanket," and the nurse having stated in evidence that "she did not know the blanket had been taken till she saw the dead body brought in wrapped in it," it was thought that this apparent discrepancy might be productive of results. It is now ascertained, however, on an authority which, even if it is disbelieved, cannot be controverted, that Mrs. Kent told her husband before he started that the blanket was missing, she having herself examined the clothes.

The statement that Elizabeth Gough, the nurse, had left Mr. Kent's, and that Sarah Cox, the housemaid, has given notice to leave in consequence of illness, we have ascertained to be destitute of foundation. The retention of the nurse, however, is for politic reasons; and Mr. Kent has throughout acted on the advice of his solicitor in this matter.

TROTMAN'S ANCHORS.

The following letter, with subjoined enclosure, has been addressed to the editor of the *Daily News*:—

Mr. Trotman presents his compliments to the editor, and would feel greatly obliged by the insertion of the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to his grace the Duke of Somerset. The publication of this letter is the only means which Mr. Trotman has of answering certain statements made in both houses of Parliament, upon a subject seriously affecting his interests, and, he believes, not without some bearing upon matters of national importance.

42, Cornhill, August 11.

[COPY.]

"My Lord Duke,—The position of your grace as a member of the House of Peers has afforded you an opportunity of making statements seriously affecting my character, and highly injurious to my interests. To these I have had no opportunity of giving a reply through any member of your lordship's house; while in the House of Commons no occasion has since been afforded by any discussion on the navy estimates to meet charges of a similar character made by the noble Secretary of the Admiralty. My only resource is by letter to your grace, in which, briefly as possible, I will answer assertions that could only originate in misrepresentations previously made to the speakers.

"In reply to a question put by the Earl of Hardwicke, 29th ult., with respect to Trotman's anchors, your grace is reported to have said that you had heard some of the merchant ships, provided with these anchors, went ashore in the memorable hurricane of the Black Sea, 14th November, 1854. Permit me to say not a single casualty occurred to any of the numerous steam transports belonging to Cunard, the Royal Mail, the Peninsular and Oriental Companies, &c., provided with Trotman's anchors. The same remark equally applies to the sailing ships similarly found, and in corroboration I beg to quote the unsolicited testimony of Captain Scott, of the frigate-built ship Dunbar, 1,324 tons, addressed to his owner, and handed to me by the chairman of the General Shipowners' Society for publication. He states:—'I have always found Trotman's anchor (39 cwt. per stock) to bite immediately it took the ground, it never fouls, and holds on to the last. Our safety depended upon it the 14th of November, and so satisfied was I of its holding power that the opposite cable was allowed to surge round the windlass with the lift of the ship. At the same time, her Majesty's steam frigate Retribution, 1,641 tons, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on board, had three navy anchors down, weighing 92 cwt., and steamed head to wind with her powerful 800-horse power engines to ease the strain; yet, in spite of steam and anchors she dragged more than half a mile in course of an hour, and as a last resort all her heavy gear was started overboard, including guns, shot, shell, &c. Now, these statements can be verified or as easily refuted by reference to the log of her Majesty's ship, and the personal testimony of his royal highness.

"Your grace further remarked that no officer of the navy would trust her Majesty's ships to these anchors. My reply is, they have never been permitted the opportunity of trying them except in one instance; and in that, not only the safety of one of her Majesty's ships, but the sacred person of her Majesty, has been entrusted to it. I allude, as you must be aware, to the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert, wholly dependent since 1854 upon the efficiency of my anchor being equal to every emergency. The royal and imperial yachts of all the crowned heads in Europe, and those of his Holiness the Pope, the Sultan of Turkey and Pacha of Egypt, are likewise supplied with Trotman's anchors.

"In the House of Commons, the Secretary of the Admiralty stated that I was deceiving the public on one point—viz., with respect to the price of my anchors.

"I am the inventor only, and not a maker of anchors; therefore, the published price lists of all the first anchormakers of the day are available to his lordship for information and my justification. When the noble secretary stated the cost of the anchor supplied to her Majesty's yacht, was £110 instead of £90, he was probably unaware that the difference arose from mere obstructiveness on the part of officials, and consequent demurrage of man and barge more than six weeks before it was landed at her Majesty's dockyard. The delivery of 40 anchors would have entitled no additional expense under the circumstances.

"His lordship also stated that the Admiralty would not be justified in ordering captains of ships to use a particular anchor. The concurrence of this is, no doubt quite unnecessary. Will your grace permit me to call your attention to the fact, that the Admiralty denied my anchor to the late Captain Sir William Peel, of her Majesty's frigate Diamond? By this refusal that gallant officer was of necessity obliged to take the established anchor of the navy, which just at that time an Admiralty committee of distinguished naval officers had unanimously condemned as wanting in all the essential qualities looked for in a good anchor. The noble lord further said that the officers of the fleet disapproved of Trotman's anchors. My answer to this is, in the words of the Admiralty itself to a return ordered by the House of Commons, 'No reports on Trotman's anchors have been received at the Admiralty.

"When the reference was made to Holyhead harbour and the terrific gale which in part destroyed the breakwater, and caused the loss of the Royal Charter, some invidious remarks were then addressed to the House on the subject of my anchors. It could not, however, be denied that a single Trotman's anchor of 7 tons 5 cwt., ex stock (not ex stock) to bite immediately it took the ground, it never fouls, and holds on to the last. Our safety depended upon it the 14th of November, and so satisfied was I of its holding power that the opposite cable was allowed to surge round the windlass with the lift of the ship. At the same time, her Majesty's steam frigate Retribution, 1,641 tons, with His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on board, had three navy anchors down, weighing 92 cwt., and steamed head to wind with her powerful 800-horse power engines to ease the strain; yet, in spite of steam and anchors she dragged more than half a mile in course of an hour, and as a last resort all her heavy gear was started overboard, including guns, shot, shell, &c. Now, these statements can be verified or as easily refuted by reference to the log of her Majesty's ship, and the personal testimony of his royal highness.

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"I am the inventor only, and not a maker of anchors; therefore, the published price lists of all the first anchormakers of the day are available to his lordship for information and my justification. When the noble secretary stated the cost of the anchor supplied to her Majesty's yacht, was £110 instead of £90, he was probably unaware that the difference arose from mere obstructiveness on the part of officials, and consequent demurrage of man and barge more than six weeks before it was landed at her Majesty's dockyard. The delivery of 40 anchors would have entitled no additional expense under the circumstances.

"His lordship also stated that the Admiralty would not be justified in ordering captains of ships to use a particular anchor. The concurrence of this is, no doubt quite unnecessary. Will your grace permit me to call your attention to the fact, that the Admiralty denied my anchor to the late Captain Sir William Peel, of her Majesty's frigate Diamond? By this refusal that gallant officer was of necessity obliged to take the established anchor of the navy, which just at that time an Admiralty committee of distinguished naval officers had unanimously condemned as wanting in all the essential qualities looked for in a good anchor. The noble lord further said that the officers of the fleet disapproved of Trotman's anchors. My answer to this is, in the words of the Admiralty itself to a return ordered by the House of Commons, 'No reports on Trotman's anchors have been received at the Admiralty.

"When the reference was made to Holyhead harbour and the terrific gale which in part destroyed the breakwater, and caused the loss of the Royal Charter, some invidious remarks were then addressed to the House on the subject of my anchors. It could not, however, be denied that a single Trotman's anchor of 7 tons 5 cwt., ex stock (not ex stock) to bite immediately it took the ground, it never fouls, and holds on to the last. Our safety depended upon it the 14th of November, and so satisfied was I of its holding power that the opposite cable was allowed to surge round the windlass with the lift of the ship. At the same time, her Majesty's steam frigate Retribution, 1,641 tons, with His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on board, had three navy anchors

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, August 14, 1860.

The *Patrie* has a very severe article against the English papers, particularly the *Morning Herald*, for opposing the recognition of Spain as one of the Powers of Europe, and asserts that their only motive for excluding Spain is that she sympathises with France, and concludes it with—"still the same fear of French influence! still the same feelings of rivalry and jealousy!"

Abdel Kader has written a letter to the Emperor, thanking him for the high distinction just conferred upon him, but states that what he did in Syria was only in payment of the debt he owed his Majesty, for having released him from prison in France eleven years ago. From Marseilles, we hear that the embarkation of troops for the Syrian expedition continues with great activity. The French papers insist upon the necessity of the French intervention in Syria, and attribute the energy now displayed by the Turkish authorities to fear of the near approach of the French army. They devote a great deal of space to drawing comparisons between themselves and the British Government, which are by no means flattering to the latter; and profess themselves much horrified at the apparent apathy with which they appear to treat the Syrian question in England. I wonder are they acquainted with the old adage of "Self-praise," &c.?—if not, 'twere well they learned it. A number of families who have escaped the massacres in Syria have arrived at Marseilles, and have taken up their residence there, as also at Lyons. On Wednesday they attended a solemn funeral service, according to the rites of the Greek Church, for their brother martyrs. A subscription has been opened at Brussels for the relief of the suffering Christians. The *Patrie* of last night publishes a telegram to the effect that 1,500 Garibaldians had landed at Calabria, and another from the Neapolitan Government confirming the fact, but stating that the volunteers had been repulsed, and that only 200 effected a landing, and that they were pursued into the interior. I am sure you will be amused to hear the Empress has turned gardener—and an indefatigable one, too. Since she has been at "Eauxbonnes" her chief amusement and occupation has been planning and laying out an English garden, which she wishes to see completed before she leaves! I must tell you that English gardens are quite the rage in France now, and all the Imperial gardens are laid out in English style.

On Friday, the Emperor's pavilion at the camp at Chalons took fire, close to the Prince Imperial's room, but the flames were quickly extinguished. On Saturday, the Archbishop of Rheims and the Bishop of Chalons arrived at the camp to visit the Emperor, and breakfasted with his Majesty and the Grand Duke of Baden. The King of Bavaria has left Berlin for Salzburg, where he is to meet the Emperor of Austria. Mons. Cucheval Clarigny has lately published a work on the naval and military budgets of France and England, the object of which is to show there are no grounds for the apprehensions lately manifested in England. In his preface the author says, that the work was not undertaken at the request of the Emperor's Minister of War; that it was not written with a view to discussion, but merely to determine, conscientiously and strictly, the state of the forces of France and England; and that his task was completed some time, when suddenly the unjust recriminations were heard on the other side of the Channel with the refutations of which the pages of his book are full. Morini, the young tenor, who performed with such success at the Italian opera here, last winter, has been engaged at Madrid, and is to appear under very brilliant auspices. Great anxiety prevails as to the result of the fete to-morrow; we have had several heavy showers today; if we have the same to-morrow evening, good-bye to fireworks and gay illuminations.

The following letter is dated, Paris August 15:—

The alarming rumours about the attitude of Austria, referred to in my last three or four letters, are reproduced to-day with an appearance of authority. The *Pays* notices, as "latest news," the existence of a report that Count de Rechberg has addressed a despatch to Turin, stating that the Austrian Government would feel itself compelled to send an armed force to succour the King of Naples, and to obtain the Pope's permission for this force to march through the Roman States, in case Garibaldi should land on the Neapolitan coast. It adds, that "this determination of the Austrian Government is supposed to be connected with promises obtained from the confederated German states." The *Patrie* somewhat varies the story, and only expresses its belief that "if" Garibaldi shall obtain possession of the kingdom of Naples, and shall there organise, as he has threatened to do, an expedition against the Austrian possessions in the Adriatic, then, and in that case, Austria has declared that she will not wait to be attacked, but will go forward to meet the Garibaldian troops in whatever part of the peninsula they may be found. I am disposed to think, however, that the French Government journals exaggerate the designs of Austria in Italy, and the degree of support which she is warranted in expecting from Prussia and other German States, with a view of operating upon public opinion in England, and of working upon the well-known sympathies of that country for the Italian cause to beget distrust of Prussia, and to tempt the English Government to commit itself to the policy of France in such a way as to render a German alliance difficult or impossible. What says the *Pays* in a leading article this very evening?—"We cannot apprehend from the state of affairs in Italy anything so considerable as a disturbance of the peace of Europe. Nothing is easier than to draw up plans, but the execution of them is something very different. So long as an accord subsists between France and England, and we hope it may long endure, the incidents of the Italian question will remain, unless we are greatly mistaken, confined within the impenetrable fence of 'non-intervention.'"—In precisely the same spirit the *Opinione Nationale* says:—"The attitude of the Emperor Francis Joseph should have the result of drawing closer the bonds of the Anglo-French alliance. The two grand Western Powers have sanctioned the principle of non-intervention. Both at London and Paris the independence of the peninsula is desired, and the divergency bears only upon secondary points. The time seems therefore to have arrived for forgetting all the excitement of a dangerous rivalry, and coming to an irresistible agreement for the settlement both of the affairs of Italy and those of the East. These two questions are now connected; for England, if she were to take a different line from us, might perhaps impose upon u the necessity of seeking the Russian alliance, whereas the interests of the two countries, rightly understood, should draw us together in 1860 as they did in 1853. We hope this will be understood and felt on the other side of the Channel."

From the best information I can collect, I think it may be safely said that Austrian intervention in Italy is not by any means so imminent as the paragraph in the *Pays* would infer. It is doubtful whether any official note of Count Rechberg exists, though it is more than probable that communications of a confidential nature have been made to the Cabinet of Turin, which are to a certain extent threatening. It is inferred from a Naples telegram, that something must have occurred to inspire the King and the reactionary party with confidence, since three newspapers have been suppressed, and there is a talk of adjourning the elections. If the latter news should be true, it amounts to a practical abolition of the constitution. It may with more reason be construed as a sign of weakness than of conscious strength. It being known to a certainty that the electors would return a chamber whose first act would be to declare for Victor Emmanuel, the King probably hopes to postpone his fate by this dilatory measure. But Garibaldi will assuredly construe it as not merely a delay, but a denial of the people's rights, and will not long postpone his invasion. The absurd statement of the *Patrie* last night, that a Piedmontese army was to be sent to Naples to keep out Garibaldi is altogether discredited.

The Bourse was a little better than yesterday. The Rentes rose 15c. for cash and 10c. for account, closing at 68fr. 5c. and 68fr. Mobilier rose 2fr. 50c. There was scarcely any change in railways.

The extraordinary rains—more like those of the tropics than anything commonly seen in these latitudes—have put a stop to the grand manœuvres at the Chalons camp, and the Emperor is coming to St. Cloud to-morrow, which is sooner by some days than was expected. He will consequently be in the neighbourhood of Paris on his fete day.

M. Plocque, who has enjoyed the distinguished honour of being *batonnier* of the order of advocates during two successive years, resigned his *baton* yesterday into the hands of his successor, M. Jules Favre, to whom, in a farewell speech, he paid a very high compliment, which was hailed with tremendous applause by a crowded meeting of the bar.

Another correspondent, writing under date Paris, August 15, observes:—

From some of my recent letters you will have observed how numerous are the reports and statements current here with reference to Italian affairs, and how very improbable, not to say extravagant, some of them appear. The *Patrie* of yesterday's date announced, on the strength of letters from Turin, an approaching occupation of the kingdom of Naples by a Piedmontese *corps d'armee*, as the result of an arrangement that had been come to between the Sardinian Government and that of the King of Naples, and with a view to avoid the inconveniences of an occupation by Garibaldi. We live in times of unforeseen and surprising events, when one should be slow to reject the improbable, but it would require an unusual stock of credulity to believe in such an agreement as the above. I can assure you that none such has been come to, and that there is no likelihood of its coming to pass. The only circumstances under which Sardinia might feel called upon to send troops to Naples would be if a revolution triumphed there (which it might possibly do without the aid of Garibaldi), and if, the king having fled, the revolutionary Government applied at Turin for aid to maintain order. In that case I believe that the request would be complied with and troops would be sent.

The note which some of the Paris papers have spoken of as having been addressed by Count Rechberg to the Government of Victor Emmanuel does not exist, or at any rate has not been received. I yesterday mentioned its alleged purport. On the other hand, I continue in the belief I yesterday expressed, that a circular memorandum is prepared, or preparing, in which Austria will announce her intention of anticipating Garibaldi's avowed designs against Venetia by assuming the offensive in the case of his succeeding in upsetting the present Government of Naples, and of putting himself in its place. That the Vienna Cabinet would act unwisely by adopting such a course will assuredly be the opinion of all who remember the events of the first few months of 1859, and who understand the true situation of Austria and of Italy at the present time.

I have been positively assured that ten rifled cannon, missing from the French arsenals, are, or will soon be, in the possession of Garibaldi. I cannot vouch for the fact on my own knowledge, but I received the information from a very competent authority. General Turr's visit to Paris is said to have been connected with this transfer. What I believe to be quite certain is, that Signor San Cataldo, Garibaldi's envoy to the French Government, solicited permission to have rifled cannon for the Sicilian army cast in the French foundries. I cannot say what was the answer to this request, but it may, perhaps, be taken in connexion with the southward journey of ten pieces of ordnance above mentioned. General Turr, during his stay in Paris, is said to have had an interview with the Emperor. This is not improbable, for it is well known that his Majesty takes pleasure in receiving the distinguished foreign emigrants who visit his capital, and that Italians, Hungarians, and Poles answering to that description have not unfrequently had audience of him. Doubtless, his own experience of exile has implanted in his breast a feeling of sympathy with such persons, and, therefore, his friendly and frequent reception of them should not awaken the suspicions of those Powers to whom they are known to be hostile. We may presume it to be a question of sentiment, not of policy. As regards General Turr, however, I can assure you that, whether he did or did not see the Emperor, he frequently saw Prince Napoleon. You are probably aware that the Hungarians, if they see a prospect of its bringing succour to their cause, are quite disposed to offer the crown of Hungary to the Emperor's cousin. His Imperial Highness should not overrate the compliment implied by this disposition. The Hungarians are much in the same frame of mind that the Lombards were in for some time before the war in Italy. To get rid of their then rulers they would have accepted the government of the Grand Turk, or of the great enemy of mankind himself. Of course they would have cherished an *arrière pensée* of not for ever remaining under the sway of so undesirable a sovereign as either of these two, but they thought that any change would be progress and an advantage.

ITALY.

A correspondent, writing from Naples, August 11, says:—

The work of constituting the Chambers progresses, and unless the operations of Garibaldi are successful, Parliament will meet. But those operations are being pushed forward, and are encouraged under the very nose of the Government. The latest proclamation of the Dictator has arrived, and is as follows:—

"TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NEAPOLITAN CONTINENT.

"The opposition of the foreigner, interested in our abasement, and internal factions, have prevented Italy from constituting herself a country. Now, however, it appears that Providence has put an end to so many misfortunes. The exemplary unanimity of all the provinces, and victory smiling everywhere on the arms of the sons of liberty, are a proof that the sufferings of this land of genius are drawing near to their termination.

"Yet another step remains; and that step I do not fear. If the slight means which have conducted a handful of valiant men to these straits are compared with the enormous means at our disposal at present, every one will see that the enterprise is not difficult. I would, however, that the shedding of blood amongst Italians should be avoided, and therefore I address myself to you, sons of the Neapolitan continent. I have proved that you are brave, but I desire not to make further proof of it. Our blood we will shed together on the bodies of the enemies of Italy; but between us let there be a truce. Accept, generous men, the right hand which has never served a tyrant, but which is hardened in the service of the people. I ask of you to constitute Italy without the slaughter of her sons, and with you to serve her and die for her.

"G. GARIBALDI.

"Messina, August 6, 1860."

What effect this proclamation has had upon those to whom it is more immediately addressed I cannot say. On the 9th instant an attempt was made on the part of the Garibaldini, in small force, to land at Fiumara di Muro, between Reggio and Scylla, and if I am to depend on official information, the invaders were repulsed by the troops and the National Guard united; but, though the main fact may be true, the source from which I receive my information renders it desirable that the details should be received with caution. At the same time, I am informed in other quarters that a party of a hundred or so Neapolitans, who left here in a sailing vessel a few days since, have landed in the Gulf of St. Eufemia unopposed by a batch of chasseurs, and penetrated into the interior. The "Comitato" had telegraphic information of this event on Thursday last. There will, however, be undoubtedly a landing on a large scale very shortly in the Calabrias, and a severe struggle or an easy victory will be the result. Meanwhile, the Government is not idle, and a large force has been concentrated in the Calabrias, to the number of nearly 40,000 men. An order was given on Thursday last for the departure in that direction of General Pianelli with three battalions of chasseurs, but at four o'clock in the afternoon a counter-order was given, though the troops are always kept in readiness. The movement was occasioned by the intelligence, which arrived here that many of the young men of Calabria had left their cities and villages, and had taken to the mountains. We are waiting from moment to moment for the arrival of stirring news from the south.

At Pizzo, the powder magazine, in which were 25 cantari (30 cwt. of powder), exploded last week, destroying a great portion of the town. General Mazza, who had sent up a report on the insubordination of the soldiers under his command, has been arrested, and is now in St. Elmo. On the 9th, four other officers were also sent to the same place of confinement, and several soldiers, I hear, were shot for desertion yesterday in the capital. I am prepared for defection to a great extent, for the army is as corrupt as it can be, and has no attachment to any principle. In ministerial circles I hear much of the strength of the reaction, and of the danger which threatens the Liberals. I report what I hear, but not without taking into consideration the position and the interests of my informants. On the same authority it is alleged that the reaction is very strong, especially in the province of Terra di Lavoro.

The capital continues to be quiet, in spite of a hundred rumours a day of intended movements and demonstrations, to which I attach but little importance. Workmen take advantage of the general state of disorganisation to strike for wages, and crowds are seeking for public offices. Such events would take place in any country similarly situated, but in few countries would things roll on so easily as they do here, without any government at all.

The Minister of the Interior has at length taken the press in hand, and has made a beginning of enforcing the existing law—not a minute, however, before it was necessary.

The anniversary of the death of General Pepe, a hero of Lombardy and Vienna, was celebrated by a solemn mass last Wednesday, in the Church of St. John the Baptist, in the Fiorentini. The Count of Syracuse attended, as did several generals of the Neapolitan army, a large body of the military and of the National Guard, and many civilians.

On Tuesday last his Royal Highness gave a dinner, at which were present the Countess (for the first time for many years), the Sardinian Minister, the Marchese Villamarina, Rear-Admiral Persano (of the Sardinian navy), two commanders in the same service, and Signor Nisco. The combination has raised a smile in Naples.

I was informed on high official authority, after posting my first letter on Tuesday, that the alleged correspondence between the Count of Syracuse and Victor Emmanuel had not taken place, as the letter of his Royal Highness could not have arrived in Turin. I could not have had a higher authority than that on which I reported it, and if the story was false the responsibility of it does not rest with your correspondent. Her Majesty the Queen Mother is still at Gaeta, and she herself asks permission to leave. I am told that things have arrived at such a state now that I imagine it is of little importance whether she leaves or stays.

The *Opinione Nationale* of yesterday publishes the names of 164 persons recommended by the Comitato Centrale for the representation of the country in Parliament; and the official journal appoints the places where the votes will be taken. One hundred and sixty-four names are proposed, and the election will take place on the 19th inst. The official journal publishes also a report of the recent attempts in Calabria, as follows:—"We have intelligence from Reggio that on the nights of the 8th and 9th the telegraphic wires were broken at Bagnara; that the commander of Altafiumara gave notice that masses of the enemy were seen in the plain of Matiniti, above Cannetello. At 2 p.m. the telegraph was again in working order, and every thing was arranged for opposing the invasion. In fact, the attempt to take possession of the position of Altafiumara was repulsed by the royal troops, as were also several other partial landings at Cannetello. About 200 who succeeded in landing and penetrating into the interior are pursued by the royal troops with great energy."

The Agamemnon has just come in from Castellamare, where she will be replaced by the Renown.

P.S.—A telegraphic despatch is said to have arrived this morning with the intelligence that 7,000 men have landed in the Calabrias at various points. The Bourse is much agitated, and a council of state is at this moment sitting. It is said that the National Guard will be all called out as soon as the enemy approaches, and whilst the military will leave to meet it the capital will be put under the protection of the National Guard.

NEWS FROM SICILY.

A correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, writing from Palermo, August 7, says:—

The telegraph will long ago have announced that Syracuse and Agosto have been evacuated, the soldiers retiring to the Calabrias.

The Royal troops in the Castle of Messina have all been withdrawn, with the exception of a garrison of 1,500 men, and concentrated on the other side of the straits. Francis may be said to have yielded the struggle as regards Sicily; by holding the fort of Messina he has merely the one foot on it, but nothing is a-wanting in his present preparations and constitutional policies to secure for himself the Kingdom of Naples. He seems premonished that ere long Garibaldi will enter his remaining territory. It is understood the number of our troops already on that corner of this island is above 20,000 men. They are still being despatched from Palermo as regularly as the means of transport will allow. For instance, yesterday, three steamers left, carrying 1,200 men; one of them towing a Sicilian brig laden with provisions, biscuit, wine, clothing, &c., all of which came from Genoa. These transports are discharged about seven miles from Messina, out of harm's way from the citadel. From that point, or even the other side of Messina, more to the east, the channel across to Calabria is narrow, and with the means of transport which Garibaldi has, 30,000 men could be carried across in one night. Why, even the 500 or more fishing boats which he has with him—each taking 20 men—would, with two trips, in four hours, take 20,000; and he has steamers besides. At the entrance to the straits he has a battery, fortified with 14 heavy guns, to prevent the approach of any of the Neapolitan frigates, or, in case of need, to cover his landing on the other side. Once landed, from our experience here, one may venture to predict he will soon reach Naples, and enter it too. Some here were afraid that La Greca's mission might end in France or England staying Garibaldi's further progress. It was a general relief last week when we learned that he had been no more successful in enlisting foreign interference in the cause of Naples than his predecessor, De Martino. The sage remark in a *Times* leader, six weeks ago, that true diplomacy in present matters was not to diplomatise is still applicable, and let us hope such will continue to be the policy of England and France, to allow diplomacy to have its centre in Garibaldi.

An English merchant steamer arrived on Sunday from Naples, bringing 70 passengers and merchandise. This is a new feature in trading with our steamers, as under the Neapolitan Government such was strictly confined to her own flag. Some months ago, when returning from Messina, the regular coasting steamer was then laid up for eight days. To get advantage of an English steamer, I reached Palermo enrolled as fourth engineer.

In Naples they are rejoicing in their constitutional liberties, and are in expectation of Garibaldi coming among them. They have no confidence in the King's reforms, and the feeling is a prevalent one to quit the connection while the opportunity offers.

There is little of interest going on in Palermo. We feel the want very much of our patriot governor, and, if anything, the people assume a degree or two more towards the extreme of liberty. The National Guard has more to do in keeping matters smooth, and a large police force—by the way, now called *questori*, to do away with the stigmatised name *sbirri*—recently organised, has its work to do. As regards the surrounding country, it is absolutely dangerous to travel with money, besides running a personal risk of being carried up some mountain for change of air and companionship, till a sum of money is secured by restoration. Such a state of matters will continue till we have a police force of Italians and gendarmerie of the same class, to scour the country and restore order by force of arms. Even our own Jack seems to indulge more freely in his besetting sin. Jack ashore is proverbial as a disgrace to his country. To see them drunk on our streets, and fighting among themselves, is, I grieve to say, no uncommon sight. During the Neapolitan reign the authorities have repeatedly forbidden English sailors from coming ashore, as they endangered the peace of the city, they thought. Intoxication is looked upon here as an irredeemable disgrace; and although more questionable vices may belong to the Sicilian character, which are freely winked at, that one is not indulged in. Sicilians are content with their maiden wine, but Jack must have his rum or other spirituous liquors. I blushed two days ago on seeing some who had been misbehaving conducted to their boats by a patrol of the National Guard, and thus dismissed from the city. How inexplicable! the first navy seamen in the world, and yet degrading themselves to the level of the brute. The case is a vexing but hopeless one. It is hard to keep the sailor always at duty when in port; and yet, let him go on shore, the one thought is the grog shop.

This new police force has been most effective in checking or putting an entire stop to smuggling. The import duties on manufactures were on such a high scale—thus fostering the system—that the Government was deprived of half its due by contrabandists, who formed a wide class here—Custom House officials being privy to it, and reaping their share of benefit. The system was an easily conducted one. But robbing the Neapolitan Government produced no qualms of conscience. One slept over it quite as calmly as a schoolboy does over a white lie, when opposed to a black one.

Now it is different; smuggling interferes with the revenue of our own nation, and the authorities step in where conscience itself does not check it; and several of the respectable shopkeepers have been imprisoned for resuming it under this Government. I hope the authorities in office will themselves act strictly on this principle. I hear of a good deal of jobbery going on among that circle, who seem unscrupulous in assisting themselves with what they conveniently can of the public money. It would be better for the nation were those in office more endowed with sterling honour and unflinching principle. The head of the arsenal, in the plenitude of his wisdom, and contrary to Garibaldi's orders, has dismissed captains and engineers of the English steamers brought for account of the Government. This antipathy to have English in the service was nearly the cause of the City of Aberdeen going to the bottom last week. She started on a voyage to Messina, and her new engineers managed to get some feet of water in her, which was only remedied by calling to her aid the English captain and engineers, who had but just been paid off.

On Sunday a "broadsheet" extraordinary appeared, treating of annexation to Sardinia, and publishing the State articles of that kingdom, drawn up under Carlo Alberto in 1848. With this important step advancing annexation, the city was partly illuminated. The weather continues quite Italian—warm, of course. This month we have the sun in its lion strength, as the phrase *il mere lione* denotes.

It may be worthy of remark, that since Garibaldi set foot in Sicily, we have only had rain three times. The first time was a few nights ere he entered this city; and, exposed to it on the mountains, they all felt it severely. I may mention an incident regarding the General after he got into Melazzo two weeks ago. A well-to-do priest wished to do honour to the chief. He got a bed in readiness, and had supper prepared, and went out to invite him within doors. Garibaldi was then on the ground, with his head on a saddle. He sat up and thanked the priest very cordially, but said he could not accept of his kindness, with all his men no better off than he then was. He then offered to carry out a mattress and bring him the warm supper, but Garibaldi was immovable, and by this sacrifice he taught the golden lesson—example is better than precept. When the army, including members of some of the first families in Palermo, saw this, they contented themselves with rice and biscuit for supper, and with the ground for their bed.

Numerous arrivals of Italians still take place. In the official journal of last evening a long and thrilling appeal to the women of Sicily appeared from the Dictator, dated Messina. He calls upon them to assist him in enlisting the youths of the country into his service. He says—"Women, send here your sons—your lovers. With few, the contest shall be tedious, doubtful, and full of perils for us. With many, by numbers alone we shall gain the day. There shall be no fighting; we will quickly see realised the hopes of twenty generations of Italians; and I will again present to you the dear ones, with faces browned on the battle field, and foreheads crowned with the laurel of victory."

An extraordinary supplement of the official journal of Sicily of the 5th promulgates the Sardinian Constitution as the fundamental law of the country, and contains the following proclamation of the pro-Dictator:—

"Sicilians!—The illustrious soldier, the honour of Italy, whom you have greeted as your liberator, desires to join the splendour of civil reforms to the glory of arms. The constitution of the Italian kingdom, the inviolable and inviolate compact which unites Italy and Victor Emmanuel, has to be proclaimed in Sicily. Other laws will follow that great act. The welfare of the common country requires that new regulations, in conformity as far as possible with those which the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel enjoys, shall be published in the island in accord with the principles of liberty; and then the new institutions will efface the vestiges of the fatal domination which has afflicted us for so many years. Sicilians! you have accomplished a glorious revolution, and now you must live in complete order and security, as becomes a free people, and resolved to aid efficaciously, and with all their power, the great work of national unity. To promote this sacred object, let all good citizens assist the Government and unite their forces, and let there be no other rivalry between them and that of abnegation and patriotism.—Palermo, 4th August.

"DEPRETIS, pro-Dictator.

"F. CRISPI, Secretary of State."

The proclamation is preceded by the following decree:—

"ITALY AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"The pro-Dictator, in virtue of the authority delegated to him, and after conferring with the Secretaries of State—

"Considering that the express wish of the Sicilians in the glorious revolution of the 4th of April—that the unanimous cry of the insurrection which was responded to by all the population of the island—that the object for which the flag was raised in combat, and the prayer expressed in the addresses of all the communes—was annexation to the Italian and constitutional kingdom of the august Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy:—considering that this wish is in conformity with the national, superior, and eternal right which belongs to the populations of the same nation to constitute their unity, and that it has been sealed by the blood of the insurgents and of the bravemen who, guided by General Garibaldi, carried victoriously, and covered with new laurels, the tricolour banner which bears the cross of Savoy:—considering that the other Italian provinces and all civilised nations have greeted with applause the programme, 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel,' and the banner of the Sicilian revolution:—considering that if the extraordinary powers of the Dictatorship, destined to consolidate the new order of things, and to put an end to the revolution, do not permit for the moment the immediate application of the fundamental law of the Italian monarchy, it is nevertheless necessary to hasten the promulgation of it, because that law contains the principle of all others, and that on which the different authorities and jurisdictions which are or must enter in vigour are based:—

"Decrees: Art. 1. The constitutional statute of the 4th March, 1848, in vigour in the kingdom of Italy, is the fundamental law of Sicily. Art. 2. It shall come into force in its different parts at the epoch which may be designated dictatorial decree. Art. 3. The said statute shall be published, together with the present decree, in all communes, and in the *Official Journal of Sicily*. Art. 4. All the Secretaries of State are charged with the execution of the present decree.—Palermo, 3d August, 1860.

"DEPRETIS, Pro Dictator,

("Countersigned by all the Ministers.")

The text of the Constitution of Charles Albert follows the above decree. By a coincidence which it is difficult to suppose produced by chance, the day on which the constitution was promulgated at Palermo, the *Iride* of Naples printed it at length, with the following note:—

"We propose to gratify our readers as quickly as possible by the publication of the most important laws of that fortunate Italian country, which, having been the place of refuge and of union of the flower of the nation, has made such great progress in the path of liberty and of political and civil institutions."

The Sicilian Ministry has been once again modified. The department of the Public Safety and the Secretaryship of State to the Dictator are suppressed; M. Crispi has been appointed Minister of the Interior and of Public Safety; M. Interdonato takes the department of Public Works and Public Instruction, and M. Amari that of Foreign Affairs. M. La Loggia and M. San Giorgio cease to be ministers, and the former has been nominated inspector-general of the sanitary establishments of the inland—the latter, Judge of the High Civil Court of Palermo.

AUSTRIA AND PIEDMONT.

The *Indépendance Belge* of Tuesday says:—

"News of a very sombre character has reached us to-day from Paris, relative to the probability of an early war between Austria and Piedmont. The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs—and this explains all the rumours of the last few days—has addressed a note to M. Cavour, in which he recapitulates the events which have occurred in Southern Italy since the spring, in order to establish the complicity of the Sardinian Government with Garibaldi. M. de Rechberg concludes by declaring, in the most formal manner, that if Garibaldi or his followers make a demonstration upon the continental possessions of the Neapolitan monarchy, Austria will consider that act as a *casus belli* furnished by Piedmont. Concurrent with this menacing demonstration of Austria are various acts of the Cabinet of Turin which have their importance. There is, in the first place, a circular from the Minister of the Interior, dated the 16th, recommending governors of provinces and intendants-general to treat rigorously all illegitimate interference with state affairs, to prevent preparations for attack against neighbouring Governments, and to punish all attempts to excite the Royal soldiers to desert. Orders have been given, at the same time, to hasten the completion of the fortifications at Bologna, Austria having declared, it is said, in the note of M. de Rechberg, that if she was obliged to march to the succour of the Neapolitan monarchy she would pass through the Papal States; that is to say, that she would cross without hesitation the Romagna."

The *Débats* of yesterday, in commenting on the above serious intelligence, observes that the armed intervention of Austria would be an infringement of the principle of non-intervention adopted by France and England:—

"Austria ought to know," says the *Débats*, "that the two Western Powers, in proclaiming this principle, are equally agreed to ensure its application in the largest and most absolute sense, since they have reciprocally engaged, not only to abstain from interference themselves, but also to suffer no foreign intervention in Italy. Upon this important point the words of the Emperor Napoleon, in his letter to M. de Persigny, are too recent to be forgotten, and too formal to leave any room for equivocation. 'To sum up,' said the Emperor, 'this is my innermost thought; I desire that Italy should obtain peace, no matter how, but without foreign intervention, and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without compromising the security of the Pope.'"

We find also an important statement in a Turin journal, the *Nationalites*:—

"Our Government (it says) is at this moment pushing on the most extraordinary armaments to protect the country against the possible aggressions of a neighbouring power, which become more menacing every day. This power has, within the last few days, addressed an important note our Government, the contents of which will xery soon be made public."

SPAIN.

The following is a brief *resumé* of the political contents of the Spanish journals of the 12th instant:—

The *Espana*, a Conservative journal, has an article moderately written, which insists that Spain, from the interest she has in the maintenance of the Papacy and the Bourbon throne at Naples, ought not to remain an indifferent spectator of what is taking place in Italy. At Jean, in Andelusia, there had been some disturbances, arising out of the refusal of a large body of labourers employed at public works to submit to some municipal regulation, and force had to be employed to establish order. It is not stated, however, that any blood was shed. The circulation of the *Nord*, of Brussels, in Spain, had been prohibited by Royal command, in consequence of its having published letters from Madrid, which the Government considered offensive. Several regiments had been ordered to proceed to Corunna, to occupy the camp which is being formed there. The *Correspondancia* affirms, on authority, that there is no truth in a statement of some of the journals, that the Minister of War had authorised the army to subscribe to the Pope's loan. The Academy of Belles-Lettres and Arts of Cordova has, like that of Cadiz, elected M. Damas-Hinard, private secretary to the Empress of the French, one of its members; and the Cross of Commander of the Order of Charles III. has also been conferred on him. These honours have been accorded in consideration of M. Damas-Hinards' works on Spanish literature. The municipality of Granada has resolved to offer a sword of honour to the Duke de Tetuan.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne of the 10th says:—

Our envoy at Paris, Dr. Kern, is hourly expected at Berne. I have some reasons to think that his return is partly caused by what I recently announced to you respecting a change favourable to Swiss interests, which seems likely to take place in the Savoy affair. Touching that question, almost entirely forgotten, amid the exciting intelligence from Italy and the East, a despatch from the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 18th ult., after acknowledging the reception of the Federal Council's note of June 18, adds, that the Swedish Government, in answer to overtures from the French Cabinet, had declared that Sweden was ready to take part in the conference proposed to meet at Paris. The friendly feelings of the King of Sweden towards the Swiss Confederation are a sufficient guarantee that, if need be, he will not fail to support the rights of Switzerland.

IMAGE-WORSHIP AT ROME.

We willingly add currency to the subjoined *morceau*, which a Roman Catholic contemporary boasts to have been "favoured with from an influential and trustworthy source:"—

"ROME, AUGUST 8TH.—At no period do I recollect so striking a display of the religious fervour which pervades the great mass of the Roman population as I saw within the last few days. The well-known image of the Blessed Virgin, which from time immemorial has hung in the Borghese Chapel, at St. Mary Major's, had been carried in procession to the Church of the Jesu, and there exposed for three weeks to the veneration of the faithful. During this period of twenty-two days, from four o'clock in the morning, when the church doors are thrown open, until nightfall, never did the continuous tide of the faithful appear to slacken. The Holy Father, on one occasion, administered the Holy Communion indiscriminately to all those who presented themselves. Every other day cardinals officiated. The number of communicants during the twenty-two days was 41,000. This speaks trumpet-tongued as an answer to the imputation of irreligion against the Roman population, and, at this moment, is a significant as well as highly-consolatory fact. I saw the procession of the clergy and people on the two occasions, both when leaving St. Mary Major's with this portentous image of the Blessed Virgin, and on the occasion of its being brought back again, and never did I see a more striking testimony of the deep-seated devotion of the Roman people to the Mother of the Incarnate God. Believe me, the ideas which exist amongst your nation of Protestantising us are vain and childish."

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT IN SYRIA.

Lord Wodehouse's statements in the Lords last night, in reply to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, respecting the general purpose for which Admiral Martin has been sent with a strong squadron to the coast of Syria, receive a practical commentary, as regards the wholesome effect of the actual appearance of that squadron at Beyrout, in a letter addressed from that place to a morning contemporary, bearing date the 29th ult. Even before Admiral Martin's arrival, it appears that Fuad Pasha had sent Achmet Pasha, late Governor of Damascus, to Constantinople under arrest. But his further measures seem to have been amazingly stimulated by Admiral Martin's arrival; and, if our contemporary's correspondent is to be credited, the subsequent arrests or dismissals of "the whole clique of fanatical Turkish officials who have schemed and executed the gigantic work of blood in Syria" were entirely the results of the interview of Fuad Pasha with Admiral Martin.

We do not of course endorse the averments of the writer of the letter above cited as to the deliberate planning of the recent massacres by the local Turkish authorities, supported (as he elsewhere affirms Khorsheed Pasha to have himself stated) by orders from Constantinople. But from the whole conduct of the local functionaries, as reported in the papers laid before Parliament, it would seem that they showed no disposition whatever to interpose in the earlier stage of the disturbances, when the conflagration, which has since spread so widely, might have been stamped out, before it gained head. Whether a real or simulated respect for the local immunities of the tribes of the Lebanon, which the Turkish Government might not be sorry to see produce total anarchy, in order to make out a case for their eventual suppression, may have had anything to do with the supineness (to say nothing worse) of the Turkish officials on the scene of action in the first instance, we forbear to inquire at present. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe reiterated next night the expression of his opinion, which must carry great weight from such a quarter, that "these disturbances in Syria are not referable to local causes alone, but are immediately connected with the general condition of the Turkish Empire, the state of the public mind, and the weakness of the policy of the Government arising from a long habit of vicious administration." Now Machiavellic connivance at such disorders as these in Syria is just such a course as a feeble and vicious Government, with fanatical subjects, might be likely enough to take, with the ultimate design of riveting its yoke more effectually on the province where the abuse of local franchises had been attended with such anarchical consequences.

However this may be, the extension to a city like Damascus of such orgies of outrage as vagrant bands had been suffered to carry on, since the commencement of these disturbances, in so many other places, under the eye of Turkish Pashas, and under the guns (if not aided by them) of Turkish troops, accuses, by guilty connivance, an apathy scarcely less culpable, which the Government at Constantinople can only expiate by signally punishing. Let our readers conceive a mob beginning as Lord George Gordon's did in London, and permitted to find that, after one volley (fired, we suppose, to save appearances), the troops might be counted on to rest on their arms, and take no further notice of the wildest excesses fanaticism, cruelty, and cupidity could prompt to commit! Just such scenes as might have been looked for in London, if the military force had throughout been withheld from action, took place in Damascus, on a smaller, yet still enormous scale, where the troops *were* so withheld—supposing them disposed to obey orders to act, had such been given. Fuad Pasha has taken the only possible method of exonerating his Government from a weight of infamy which must sink it beyond redemption if implicated in such conduct as Achmet Pasha's. But it is not enough to put a Pasha under arrest, or send him home in disgrace. Justice demands that sentences of the last severity should be not only passed but executed on officials *convicted*—as those in Syria during the recent events are on such strong ground *accused*—of guilty complicity in their occurrence.

We think, as Lord Stratford de Redcliffe showed he thinks, that the Turkish Government is itself on its trial—a final trial. In the Turkish, as in the Chinese dominions, European access and intercourse will not endure the conditions which the old orthodox parties in either country seem stolidly determined to maintain in fact, though they relax them in words. The more civilised race cann either be kept out nor kept down, in either instance. Under these circumstances, the rulers of the less civilised have not the Peelite "three courses" open to them. They have only the choice of being kept up or put down, as they can, or cannot, adapt their regimen to the ideas predominant in the modern world as to the universally equitable conditions of the commerce of nations. *Poscimus ut coenes civiliter*—on pain of expulsion from the banquet.—*Glob*.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above valuable society was advertised to take place yesterday, at one o'clock, in the Infant Schoolhouse, Bray, but, in consequence of the very inclement character of the weather, it was postponed to a future day. The following clergymen attended:—Rev. Dean Browne, Rev. Mr. O'Mara, Rev. J. W. Hackett, Rev. Mr. Moore, Rev. Mr. Vize, Rev. Mr. Ecke, Rev. Mr. Strayne, and Edward Lyster, Esq. Previous to separating prayer was said by the Rev. Dean Browne. The society now maintains, clothes, and educates 420 orphans, which, with 645 who have been apprenticed, 90 who have died, and 304 who were given up to friends, or otherwise provided for, make a total of 1,459 orphans to whom the society has afforded an asylum.

HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Blackrock Auxiliary of this society was held yesterday evening, in the school-house adjoining the church, in the Cross-avenue—

The Rev. B. H. BLACKER presided.

The Chairman addressed the meeting, which was chiefly composed of ladies, in a short speech, bearing testimony to the great success which had attended it in the distribution of the Holy Scriptures through all parts of the world. The rev. gentleman spoke in most encouraging terms of the works which had been pursued by their missionaries.

The Rev. Mr. White impressed upon those present the necessity which existed for encouraging the circulation of the Bible amongst those ignorant creatures who have not as yet enjoyed its blessed influence. He reminded them that although they had every reason to rejoice at all that was already accomplished in the evangelisation of those dark parts of the earth, still a great field lay yet before them; and, however assiduously their labours might have been pursued, openings unnumbered were remaining through which the light of the Holy Gospel had never pierced: while much was required for the poor untaught souls of distant countries, a great deal of labour was necessary to reform the educated masses of foreign parts, and to introduce amongst them the Word of God. The rev. speaker related some telling anecdotes, and mentioned that there had been instances in which a single copy of the Bible had been the means of converting many a poor sinner from crime and guilt, and of bringing him to a state of repentance and reliance upon his Maker.

The Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick next addressed the meeting, and, with the preceding speaker, testified to the many and great beneficial results which the society, in its persevering course, had, by the Divine grace of God, brought about. He said that an immense responsibility rested upon every member of the Christian community to spread, as far as lay in his power, that knowledge of the Scriptures of which, under a blessed constitution, he was the possessor. It was gratifying beyond expression to observe all that good and zealous men had done in promoting so noble a cause as this, but it was equally painful and distressing to every well-regulated mind to reflect upon the many nations of the earth whose people were still ignorant of God's truths. No doubt, it was difficult for those in the full possession of this glorious gift of knowledge to realise fully the position in which thousands of their fellow-creatures were scattered over the broad face of the globe. That society might look with delight at the statistics with which it was annually furnished. Both at home and abroad it had introduced itself to the people, and frequently, where there appeared but small reason for hope, its labours had been crowned with the greatest success. There was, indeed, every reason to rejoice, every reason for increased exertion, and every reason to additional reinforcements expect from the folds of the poor and ignorant whom it was their blessed mission to instruct. During the past year, 13,000 Bibles and 19,000 Testaments had been distributed through Ireland alone, by the *colporteurs*. The great privilege of the society was, to grant all applications for copies of the Scriptures, and it was the knowledge that such a privilege was maintained which caused so many to apply to them for God's Word. An application had been made, on the previous day, by the chaplain at the Curragh Camp, for 100 copies of the Bible, and it was at once complied with. Numberless appeals were made to them by clergymen through the country for means to establish Bible repositories in their districts; and what better test than this could be afforded of the society's friendship with all men? Dr. Kirkpatrick next alluded to the fact that, in France, the *colporteurs* had not in any instance been refused their licence, nor had a single licence been revoked. During the past year the Bible had been largely and successfully circulated through that country, and even in Turkey as many as 24,000, in thirty different languages, had been disposed of, during the past year, by the American missionaries, to whom they owed a deep and earnest debt of gratitude. In Sweden, also, which had been remarkable as one of the countries where drunkenness was a plague, a wonderful revival had taken place, and the Scriptures were spread through the land with the most encouraging result. After some further remarks, the rev. gentleman concluded.

The proceedings were closed with prayer.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEETING.

Last evening there was a meeting of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society in the Metropolitan Hall, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Mr. B. Benson, a gentleman of colour, agent for the Irish Temperance League in America; and from the Rev. J. B. Smith, of Belfast, and others.

The chair was taken by Alderman ATKINSON.

The Rev. Mr. Murray having opened the proceedings with prayer,

Mr. Benson was first introduced to the meeting, and having alluded to his being of African descent, said there existed prejudices against the Africans, as they had lost their national character. It was also a melancholy fact that slavery and intemperance went hand in hand together. Strong drink is the father of slavery, and was so from the time of Noah and the patriarchs to the present hour. Like many other persons, he had for some years been addicted to drinking strong liquor, from habit and association, and believed that it was necessary. He had taken it in the West Indies, because he believed it was required in a warm climate; and he had taken it towards the North Pole for the purpose of keeping out the cold; but he found by experience that it was not necessary anywhere. Some seventeen years ago he tried the Total Abstinence system, and persevered in it since. He had been in her Majesty's service, too, for many years, and had come to this country from America, to enjoy the freedom which the law, of this realm afford to the black man as well as to the white man, and which was denied to the latter in America, where there is so much vaunting about liberty. Mr. Benson concluded his remarks by saying that real comfort could not be enjoyed except by those who were total abstainers, and exhorted all mothers especially to refrain from encouraging the use of intoxicating drinks by their children.

The Rev. Mr. Smith next addressed the meeting. He said it was difficult, if not impossible, to say anything new upon the subject of intemperance, so many men of intellect had thought over the matter fully, and expressed their opinions upon it; nor was it necessary to appeal to the judgment of the Irish public on it, for he knew they would prefer to hear a few plain facts and honest statements to any laboured arguments upon the subject. He had, however, to say, in the first instance, that the total abstainers felt no hatred to the publicans personally, for many of them were as warm-hearted as themselves. They merely opposed them on account of the business which they followed, which tended to destroy the comforts of home, and which, as such, was unjust and unrighteous in the fullest sense of the word. The rev. gentleman then narrated several anecdotes to illustrate this position, among others the following:—Some time since he had been requested to visit a woman in a town in Wiltshire, where he had been lecturing. He found her in a consumption, almost on the verge of death, and what was worse, she openly despaired of her salvation, from the depraved life which she had led. When 18 years of age she obtained a situation as servant in London, and remained there about two years. She and fellow-servants used to attend church every Sabbath evening, and while returning home one evening her companion asked her to take a glass of gin. She refused the treat on that evening, and also the next Sabbath evening; but, unfortunately, accepted it on the third. The artificial appetite for drink was thus created, and she began to use intoxicating drinks habitually, until at last she fell to the lowest depth of degradation. She contrived, however, to visit her parents in her native town—the very one in which he saw her—and she learned that during her absence they had accumulated £20, which they kept in a box. That sum she stole from them one night, returned to London, and spent it on drink. In a few weeks she learned that her mother had died of a broken heart, and in a few more weeks she heard that her father had hanged himself in his garden, and so terrible an impression did these facts, as well as her own evil life, make upon her, that she believed it was utterly impossible she could be saved. The rev. gentleman next alluded to the argument, that moderate drinking does not injure anyone, and that it is useful to some people. He knew that this was a very prevalent idea, and that it was entertained by many educated and scientific men; but he would place more reliance upon the opinion of Professor Liebig, who had certainly as much scientific knowledge as most of these people, and who said that if a man drank ten quarts of Bavarian beer or ale every day for twelve months, he would not get as much nutriment from it as from a fivepenny loaf. He next referred to the necessity of having a Maine Law, or prohibitory law enacted, and which, he was sure, would be enacted much sooner than their opponents imagined. The agitation of that question had already ascended from the masses to the people of intelligence and intellect, and were it not that the Legislature had been occupied for some years with such questions as the Russian war and the Indian mutiny, it would have directed its attention to the enactment of a prohibitory law long since. The rev. gentleman concluded by exhorting the public to be united upon this subject, to throw aside their religious and political prejudices, and to co-operate heartily and steadily for this great object.

The meeting, having been addressed by some other speakers, separated.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE CUNARD VESSELS FROM IRELAND.—One of the first consequences of the ratification of the Galway Subsidy Contract is that Cunard has given directions to withdraw his steamers from Queenstown. From the commencement we knew that it was only a dodge of the Liverpool ship-owner to make Cork a port of call, the purpose being to interfere with the sailing of the Galway steamers. It was no benefit to Cork or to Ireland—those periodical callings. If he had succeeded in upsetting the Galway line, he would then also have retired his vessels, once the mischief had been accomplished. Now that it is fixed and permanent, he sees the uselessness of going out of his way to a Southern port, and so will confine himself in future to his usual sailings from Liverpool. In all probability the Canadian Company will follow so advisable an example, and thus Irish enterprise will have a fair field for Transatlantic communication, to which the country is entitled by every principle of right, convenience, and geographical position. Here is the circular just issued to all Irish agents:—

CUNARD LINE.
Tower Building, Water-street, Liverpool,
9th August, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please discontinue booking passengers for this line until further notice.

The season's shipment of goods being now at an end, the sailing of these steamers will be discontinued until the recommencement of the busy season, which will probably be early in December. We are, dear sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES BAINES & Co.

—*Galway Vindicator*.

ATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW DIRECTORY.

The exercise of a sound judgment and consummate prudence will be required in the formation of the new board which shall undertake the management of affairs so necessarily complicated as those of the Atlantic Company must be, from recent events. In the selection and election of directors, there must be neither fear, favour, nor affection. Let every man be chosen on his merits. Unblemished character, sound mercantile experience, close habits of business, and a reputation to inspire confidence—these are the virtues which must commend themselves to the shareholders. If they build on others than those we have indicated, we may again look out for breakers ahead. "A member of high rank and great influence (writes the correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*), who voted for the subsidy on Thursday night, declared to me afterwards that he would not vote for it next year unless, in the meantime the board of directors was thoroughly re-organised, and men placed in the direction who would command the confidence of the public."—*Galway Vindicator*.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.

The following are extracts from a letter of Dr. Cullen to the Roman Catholic clergy of Dublin, relative to the attempt to revive the disgraceful scenes at Donnybrook Fair:—

"You will recollect that some few years ago the Lord Mayor of the day, and very many citizens of every class and every religion, made great efforts and considerable pecuniary sacrifices to put a stop to the revolting scenes of drunkenness and degrading immorality which were enacted every August at Donnybrook Fair. By these meritorious exertions of our citizens a great deal of sin and of public scandal have been prevented. It is, however, to be regretted that some persons, not understanding their true interests, and forgetful of their obligation of preserving public morality, are said to be preparing to restore the former state of things at Donnybrook.

"Under these circumstances I have to request of you to caution your flocks against the dangers to which they would expose their eternal salvation, and the scandal they would give, were they to listen to the seductions of others, and to be present at the disgraceful scenes of which Donnybrook is attempted to be made the theatre."

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board of guardians was held yesterday—

J. O. BONSALL, Esq., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—George G. Place, J.P.; Cornelius Shannon, John Keogh, Andrew Rogers, Maurice Connor, Edmond Lawless, John Draper, Thomas W. Faulkner, W. F. Drought, George Sykes, W. B. Fottrell, George Austin, John Reddy, George Dean, J.P.; Doctor Owens, John H. Askins, Patrick Whelan, Samuel Warren, and Francis Dowling.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on previous Saturday, as by last return, 2,080; admitted during the week, 100; born, 5; discharged, 117; died, 7; remaining on the 11th August, 2,061; of this number 959 were sick and infirm, and 220 healthy adults; 501 healthy children; 381 aged and healthy; outdoor, 259. Total, 2,320.

The Clerk read a report of the master and matron in relation to the insubordination of several girls, inmates of the house, and some of whom were charged with using abusive and insulting language towards Dr. Shannon, requiring him to place them on a different dietary from that on which they were, and alleging that they had as good a right to it as others.

Mr. Rogers said he was sorry to have heard from the matron that great insubordination existed among the female inmates; and, at the admission board on Wednesday, one of the insubordinate girls, who had just returned from the imprisonment to which she had been sentenced, replied to a guardian, who said he hoped her conduct would be better in future, that if the officers let her alone, she would let them alone. He thought the present state of insubordination a very serious matter, and that some measures should be adopted to put an end to it.

The Chairman said that an extreme course should be adopted in reference to these girls, in order to preserve the discipline of the house. In his opinion, the worst of them should be put out of the house as an example to the others.

Mr. Place observed that such a course would be illegal, for if one of these girls was expelled from the house, she would probably resort to the most objectionable course of life.

The master, matron, and some other female officers having been interrogated by the board, it was moved by Mr. Place, and seconded by Mr. Rogers, that the insubordinate parties should be sent before the magistrates, and that Mr. Fitzgerald should be retained to see that the law was enforced.

Some ordinary business was then transacted, after which the board adjourned.

CRYSTAL PALACE—FORESTERS' FETE.

The great annual excursion of the Foresters will be held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday next, the 21st of August. This day, for several years past, has been one of the great days of the Crystal Palace. The society first held its excursion at the Crystal Palace in 1855, when 28,757 persons were present. In 1856 the numbers were 30,754, in 1857 the numbers were 34,855, in 1858, 45,738. Last year the enormous number of 63,181 persons attended the annual festival. Of these about 20,000 came by road, the remainder by rail; the greatest order being maintained throughout the day.

For the present year great exertions are being made to increase upon the attendance on the last occasion. All the railways entering the metropolis have arranged special excursions. Extending to the North, nearly reaching to Edinburgh, they embrace the entire Eastern and Western districts, as well as the whole of the South coast.

The organisation of the Foresters' local committees being very perfect, the members of the district lodges are stirred up to great emulation to increase the attendance from each district, and thus present a popular demonstration of the most extensive character.

On no occasion does the Crystal Palace appear to more advantage than on one of these great gatherings. The vast number of persons in holiday attire, or in the quaint costume of the days of Robin Hood and Little John, the numerous bands of music, all give life to the scene, and render the occasion one of the most joyous imaginable.

The doors of the Palace will be opened as soon after eight in the morning as visitors may arrive, and will continue open until dark. The entire series of Great Fountains will be played at half-past four, and there will be a second display later in the afternoon. To enable visitors to leave the Palace gradually, the gas standards used at the Christmas festivities will be lighted up in the naves and transepts.

In consequence of the lateness of the season, the general excursions to the Palace have been somewhat delayed this year. They are now, however, in full swing. Scarcely a day elapses without numerous excursions of schools, charitable institutions, or large bodies of workmen. The coming six weeks being full of special attractions, great numbers are likely to visit the Palace. For instance, the Great Summer Poultry Show, which always attracts large numbers of provincial visitors, takes place in the last week in August. This is followed on the 30th August by a special day set apart for amusements provided by Mr. Strange, the energetic contractor for the refreshment department. On the 1st September the Hollyhock Show will be held. In the following week the Tonic Sol Fa Association hold a contest of singing societies, a party of Scotch vocalists coming expressly from Edinburgh to sing some of their national airs. On Thursday, the 13th September, the Licensed Victuallers hold a great festival for the benefit of their asylum. A performance by about 2,000 voices of Mr. Martin's glees, which were so successfully produced at Exeter Hall last month, will take place on Saturday, 15th September; and on the 19th and 20th of the same month the Autumn Dahlia and Fruit Show; and on two of the last days of September Madame Clara Novello, who is coming to England on her farewell tour, will sing for the last time in the "Creation" and "Messiah," two performances of which will be got up with great force under the direction of Mr. Benedict.

The issue of season tickets, at half a guinea each, available from the 1st September until 1st May, 1861, so successful last year, will again be adopted.

EXCURSION TO GALWAY.—The special excursion train from Dublin arrived in Galway at half-past 4 on Monday afternoon. Close upon a thousand of the "good citizens" issued from the terminus and spread themselves through our city. Each place of note was visited, and a great anxiety was manifested to obtain a good view of the Bay and the Atlantic Company's steamers. On Tuesday crowds went for a cruise on the Corrib, by the Lioness, and the excursionists all seemed highly pleased with their visit to Galway.

Holloway's Pills are undeniably the best medicine for debilitated constitutions, disordered liver, bile, and indigestion. The wonderful efficacy of this salutary medicine, and the good effects produced on patients suffering from the above complaints would appear most incredible, if not confirmed by the daily proofs of the cures effected by them, and he permanent benefit derived from their use. These invaluable Pills soothe and strengthen the nervous system, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and invigorate the constitution. Disease flies before them. They are composed of vegetable extracts, unmixed with a grain of any mineral or noxious substance; they may therefore be given with the utmost confidence and with perfect safety, to delicate, females and young children.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A boy, 15 years of age, named George Kane, residing on the Coombe, was charged by his father with stealing six vests, his property. The prisoner, who, it appears, is a bad character, was arrested in Francis-street. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Charlotte Fagan was charged with the unlawful possession of a coat which she attempted to pawn, and which was ascertained to be the property of one James Reid, to whom she gave the duplicate of the article.—She was ordered to pay a fine of 18s. 6d., or be imprisoned for 14 days.

Anne Murphy was charged with assaulting Anne Pugh, in Plunket-street. The prisoner, it appeared, went up to the complainant while in bed, and struck her.—She was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for 14 days.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

A little boy, named Robert O'Brien, aged 14 years, was brought before the magistrate, in custody of Acting-Inspectors Fox and Keegan, charged with having, on the morning of the 14th inst., broken into and entered the Roman Catholic Chapel in Church-street, and stolen therefrom two silver ciboriums and a gold lunette. From the evidence of James Synott, the clerk of the chapel, it appeared that, in accordance with his duty, he fastened up all the doors and secured the windows of the building the night before the robbery was committed. One of the windows was tied down with a cord, which was made fast to a "confessional" box; but there was no security in this mode, for a space was left open through which the blade of a knife could be easily passed from the outside to cut the cord within. The clerk left the chapel, as he thought, well barred and bolted. Within the tabernacle were the ciboriums and lunette under lock and key. On the following morning he entered the building through the vestry, and did not observe any of the doors disturbed or unlocked; but, upon going round, he discovered that the tabernacle had been forcibly broken into, and the articles above mentioned taken away. He then examined the window next the door, and saw the cord had been cut, and that by this means the robbery had been effected.

Acting-Inspector Fox stated that, from information received by him, he arrested the prisoner on the previous day, in a hall in Hammond-lane. He told him he was a police officer, and that he should take him into custody for breaking into the chapel. The prisoner then, upon being examined, produced from his pocket some pieces of silver, evidently portions of the stolen property. In his defence he stated to Fox that the act had been committed by him and another, at the instigation of a "big boy," whose name he did not know, and who assisted them to get into the chapel.

The case was remanded in order to make further inquiries as to the truth of the prisoner's statement.

A respectable-looking man, named Nicholas Sheils, was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspectors Rice, M'Dermott, and Wolfe, of the G Division, charged with stealing ten silver spoons, two pairs of boots, two overcoats, three pairs of cloth trousers, two pairs of shoes, and some other articles, amounting altogether to the value of £6, from the house of Dr. John Lardner Burke, 15, Rutland-square.

Dr. Burke stated that the prisoner had been in his employment as a servant, and on the previous morning, without permission, he left his house at 10 o'clock; after his departure the articles in question, which were the property of some young gentlemen who were boarding and being educated in his academy, Rutland-square, were missed, and suspicion at once fell upon Sheils; he had always before this placed confidence in the prisoner.

Three of Dr. Burke's pupils were examined, and identified the clothes, &c., produced as belonging to them, and as being the same which were in their dressing room a few hours previous to the prisoner's departure from the house.

The Inspectors stated that some articles—viz., the spoons and a coat—were found upon Sheils when he was arrested; the remainder were got in pawn.

The prisoner did not deny that he had "taken" the property, but said he was not guilty of stealing them, as he was under the influence of drink at the time.

One of the Inspectors stated that twelve months ago the prisoner was brought before a magistrate in College-street Police-court, charged with robbery for which he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Mr. O'Donnell sentenced him, in the present instance, to be imprisoned for six months, and kept to hard labour.

Joseph Ridgeway was brought before the magistrate, in custody of Sergeant King, 24 G, charged with the unlawful possession of three silk scarfs and a cotton handkerchief, the property of the firm of M'Birney and Collis. A young man from the establishment identified the articles as having been stolen from the shop on the previous evening.—The case was remanded.

Irish Fairs.

GRANARD (CO. LONGFORD) FAIR.

The weather this morning (Wednesday) looked very gloomy, at an early hour, and later in the morning a heavy and constant pour of rain almost effected a total suspension of all active business. This fair is principally supplied with black cattle, but the show was not equal to that on former occasions, nor was the quality of the cattle at all up to the real standard that might be expected. Some middling three-year-old bullocks and heifers were exhibited, and fetched rather a quick sale at remunerative prices. There was a disposition on the part of holders to keep up for an advance of the usual autumn price, but eventually they yielded to the depression, and transactions became more frequent. Springer cows sold at prices ranging from £6 to £13 10s; and some inferior cattle sold so low as £4 10s. Dry cows were wholly uncalled for. Two-year-old heifers were in good demand, prices ranging from £4 4s to £7; and yearling calves sold at from £2 10s to £4. There was only an inferior supply of sheep, some of which brought from 40s to 45s. Store pigs were also very scarce, and good slips were procurable at from 20s to 30s; bonhams very plenty, and going off at from 12s to 18s.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Pure Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by their *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha, to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred to patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of a preparation that never discolours, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s; stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, &c.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street, Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Bickerstaff—August 12, at Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. M. J. Bickerstaff, of a daughter.

Barrard—August 12, at Lady Barrard's, in the Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Barrard, of a son.

Close—August 13, at Langley Villa, Clifton Hill, Brighton, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Close, of a son.

Deale—August 13, at Alpine View, Wellington-road, the wife of Mr. S. Deale, of a daughter.

Irwin—August 14, at Marlacoo, the wife of the Rev. A. Staples Irwin, of a son.

Lichfield—August 12, at Shugborough, the Countess of Lichfield, of a daughter.

M'Allister—On the 15th inst., at Norfolk Lodge, Sandymount, the lady of James M'Allister, Esq., of a daughter.

Meyer—August 9, at Kilkenny, the wife of Thomas Meyer, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Duffy and Chambers—At the Villa Prosperous, county Kildare, Luke Duffy, to Mary, relict of Robert Chambers, solicitor, formerly of Privet Lodge, Dundrum, county Dublin.

Griffiths and Willis—August 14, at St. Saviour's Church, Falkner-square, Liverpool, by the Rev. G. W. Warr, M.A., Mr. Owen Griffiths, to Miss Alice Willis.

Kelly and Marlow—August 14, at St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. H. Carpenter, M.A., Mr. H. M. Kelly, to Miss Mary Marlow.

Kerfoot and Winter—August 14, at St. Saviour's Church, Falkner-square, Liverpool, by the Rev. G. W. Warr, M.A., Mr. James Kerfoot, of Denbighshire, to Miss Ellen Winter.

Miller and Nelson—August 13, at St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. H. Carpenter, M.A., Mr. James Miller, to Miss Sophia Nelson.

White and Gibton—May 13, at Richmond, Melbourne, Australia, by the Rev. Charles Perks, John Warren, eldest son of Thomas Warren White, of Cahirlong, county Clare, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Robert Nassau Gibton, of Dublin.

DEATHS.

Carew—August 14, at Rathkeale, county Limerick, deeply and sincerely regretted by his numerous friends, Kennedy Carew, Esq., Town Commissioner, for many years the conducting agent of Michael Ryan, Esq., Bruree.

De Samuel—August 10, at Sussex-place, Regent's Park, London, Baron De Samuel, aged 78 years.

Fitzgerald—August 9, at Portland-place, London, Thomas Fitzgerald Esq., of Shalstone-house, Bucks, aged 82 years.

Harkness—August 12, at Wandsworth-road, London, Thomas Harkness, Esq., late of Dumfries, and formerly secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland.

Hay—August 11, at Edinburgh, Colonel Patrick Hay, R.N.I., aged 53 years, son of the late James Hay, Esq., Seggieden, Perthshire.

Lambert—August 13, at Weston-super-Mare, of gastric fever, the Hon. Gerald John Lambert, son of the Earl of Cavan, aged 16 years.

Marks—August 14, at South Abbey, Youghal, after a short illness, Catherine, relict of William Marks, Esq., aged 67 years.

Sirse—On the 15th instant, in Gloucester-street, Helen, daughter of the late Major Sirse. She died trusting in the merits of her Saviour.

Travers—August 13, at Parade Villa, Maryanne, wife of Robert Doyle Travers, M.R.C.S.E., aged 31 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, AUGUST 16.—ARRIVED—Jane Gleyans, Santander, wheat flour; Twin Sisters, Santander, wheat flour; Bruto, Sardinian, wheat; Irishman (s), Glasgow, goods; Morning Star, Ramsey, salt; Pioneer, Liverpool, wheat; Telford, Liverpool, [illegible]; Banger, Wexford, malt; Telegraph, Liverpool, salt; Eliza Wolsley, Runcorn, slates; Jane, Liverpool, wheat; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Prince (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Belfast, goods; Queen (s), Whitehaven, goods—eleven colliers.

SAILED—Hibernia (s), Holyhead, mails; Irishman, (s), Glasgow, goods; Prince (s), Liverpool, goods; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods; Queen (s), Whitehaven, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR, AUGUST 17.
11-11 Morning. 11-39 Evening.

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